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South Africa Sets Out Plan For Major Arms Exports

Mandela Defends Move As 'Nothing Wrong' After UN Ends Embargo

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

PRETORIA — South Africans announced Thursday that they would begin exporting arms to other countries following the United Nations Security Council vote to lift the embargo on the country's arms trade.

The head of Armscor, the state-run arms industry, predicted Thursday that South African arms exports would more than double this year alone, to about \$500 million in annual sales. He added that long-term survival of his country's arms industry, which flourished under the apartheid-era sanctions but has been contracting since the late 1980s, would be "increasingly driven" by exports.

The prospect of South Africa turning into a major arms supplier in a continent already riven by war and carnage has caused some alarm bells to go off, but the post-apartheid government appears untroubled by the jobs and revenues the exports would generate.

"I don't think it would be fair to say that a particular country should not engage in trade in arms," President Nelson Mandela said on television before the UN action Wednesday. "Arms are for the purpose of defending the sovereignty and integrity of a country. From that angle, there is nothing wrong with having trade in arms."

This week, as the Security Council voted to drop a 17-year-old embargo on arms imports to South Africa and a decade-old ban on arms exports from it, the head of another UN agency scolded industrial nations for arms dealing in Africa.

James Gustave Speth, administrator of the UN Development Program, noted that the worldwide annual revenues from arms sales — \$125 billion — was double the level of development assistance — \$60 billion — in poor countries in Africa and elsewhere.

Tichman de Waal, executive general manager of Armscor, said South Africa's secretive arms industry already conforms to international standards on not selling arms to governments that suppress their own citizens or otherwise engage in human rights abuses.

He also noted that Armscor had suspended arms sales to Zimbabwe, widely believed to be supplying the Angolan UNITA rebel movement.

The trouble with such restrictions, analysts say, is that once arms get into the marketplace, they tend to fall into unsavory hands. South Africa knows that as well as any country. Its exceptionally high levels of criminal and political violence have been fueled by the brisk illegal trade in AK-47s and other light arms from neighboring Mozambique, where a 15-year civil war ended in 1992.

When the United Nations slapped its first arms embargo on South Africa in 1977, P.W. Botha, then defense minister, reacted by investing heavily in an already sophisticated domestic arms industry. At the time, South Africa was engaged in destabilizing its neighbors in the so-called front-line states, which opposed its policy of apartheid.

At its peak in the late 1980s, the sanctions-spawned domestic arms industry here employed 150,000 people, and was said to be South Africa's largest exporter of finished manufacturing products. Although all of its dealings were shrouded in secrecy, it was presumed to be supplying such states as Somalia, Libya, Sudan, Ethiopia and Sri Lanka.

Mr. de Waal said the industry now employs just 75,000 people, as a result of a cut in defense capital expenditures over five years. Because South Africa is no longer in conflict with its neighbors, the industry will continue to shrink unless exports can sustain it. Currently, he said, 15,000 defense jobs are expected to be added in this coming year alone.

South Africa is said to be export-competitive in artillery, armored vehicles, mine-sweeping vehicles and the Rooivalk helicopter gunship. Just how aggressively it pursues these sales is a policy matter for the new government.

Though Mr. Mandela appeared to give a green light to arms exports this week, he has spoken and written in the past in support of universal disarmament.

Jakkie Cilliers, head of an independent military watchdog group, said he believes the hawk has already carried the day.

"There's been a dramatic shift in the African National Congress position in the past year," he said. "Now that they're the government, their attitude toward arms seems to be, 'Let's go for it.' Given economies of scale, it's the only way they can save the defense industry."



FORCE OF ARMS IN BURMA — A young fighter of the opium warlord Khun Sa on guard at a rebel base in Burma's eastern Shan Province. Fighting between the army and the warlord's forces in the last two weeks has claimed more than 100 lives.

U.S. Ends Link to Rights, China Keeps Trade Status

But Clinton Bans Weapons Imports To Keep Some Pressure on Beijing

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — In a sharp change of policy, President Bill Clinton declared Thursday that he was breaking the link between human rights and trade with China.

The president's declaration came as he announced what U.S. officials had been signaling for days: that the White House believes China should retain its most-favored-nation trade status, which means low U.S. tariffs on the \$31 billion worth of goods it exports to the United States.

Nevertheless, Mr. Clinton took a series of steps designed to maintain at least some pressure on China:

He ordered a ban on the importation of Chinese-made weapons and ammunition, but there was no explicit link to human rights. Cheap Chinese infantry assault rifles are flooding the U.S. market and are increasingly being used in violent crimes.

He announced his intention to enhance Radio Free Asia and Voice of America broadcasts into China and increase government support for private human rights groups.

He asked the U.S. business community to adopt a voluntary code of conduct for their affairs in China that would take human rights questions into account.

Mr. Clinton said China was still guilty of "serious human rights abuses," but he said that although he was dropping the linkage between human rights and trade, human rights would be

advanced in the longer term through increased engagement in U.S.-Chinese relations.

He said that at the same time "very significant" U.S. strategic interests would be enhanced. The president said, "I am offering to build the basis for a long-term strategic relationship."

Mr. Clinton said he would work to end the process under which Washington annually scrutinizes human rights and immigration policies in China to determine whether favored trading status should be retained.

"We have reached the end of the usefulness of that policy," the president said. "I am persuaded that the best path for advancing freedom in China is for the United States to intensify its engagement with that nation," he added.

Part of the reason, he said, was that China, as a great nation, could not have it appear as if every step it takes in the direction of improving the lot of its citizens is done as a result of outside pressure.

The decision to retain China's trade privileges cheered business leaders across the United States and pulled Washington and Beijing back from the brink of a serious trade estrangement that threatened to undermine the two nations' strategic relationship.

But it bitterly disappointed human rights groups and other American political leaders who highlighted social and political conditions in China that they say are repressive.

The announcement came on a day in which the State Department reported progress with

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Ease Up on China, Singapore Advises

Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's senior minister, said Thursday that U.S. pressure on human rights could lead to the breakdown of order in China and set off an exodus of Chinese citizens seeking refuge overseas.

"With the right of emigration a centerpiece of the U.S. human rights movement, this will be an enormous problem for East Asian countries and also for America," Mr. Lee said in an interview with the International Herald Tribune. Any upheaval in China could result in "at least" 20 million refugees, he asserted. (Page 4)

It's True! Hubble Proves Black Holes Are There

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The strange and awesome cosmic phenomenon known as a supermassive black hole has moved from the realm of theory to reality with observations announced by astronomers using the Hubble Space Telescope.

A supermassive black hole is a gravitational monster that gobbles up everything around it and is so powerful that no light or matter can escape.

The astronomers reported finding what they said was conclusive evidence for the existence of an extraordinarily powerful black hole in the center of the giant elliptical galaxy M87, which is 50 million light-years away in the constellation Virgo.

This attractive force of collapsed matter weighs as much as 3 billion Suns, but is concentrated in a space no larger than the solar system.

The discovery appeared to lay to rest any remaining skepticism about black holes, predicted by Einstein as part of his

general theory of relativity. Over the last three decades, they were the ultimate goal of astrophysicists.

While scientists theorized and searched, the concept became so intriguing and expressive that it crossed into popular culture, and even the term black hole entered everyday language as an all-purpose metaphor.

In their excitement, astronomers were calling the Hubble observations the decisive clue needed to solve the mystery of the tremendous energies and gravitational forces at the core of many galaxies.

They called the M87 black hole the most significant discovery made so far by the Hubble telescope, which had its vision enhanced with new optics installed by shuttle astronauts in December.

At a news conference at NASA offices in Washington, Holland Ford, an astronomer at Johns Hopkins University and the Space Telescope Science Institute in Baltimore, said, "This is conclusive evidence of a supermassive black hole."

Observations and calculations of a whirlpool of hot gases toward the center of M87 were the basis for the black hole discovery. The gases formed a surprisingly well-ordered disk that stretched across a distance of 500 light-years.

The disk reached within 60 light-years of the galactic nucleus. The energy released by gas falling into the black hole also produces a beam or jet of electrons spiraling outward at nearly the speed of light.

Daniel Woodman, the space agency's director of astrophysics, who had been skeptical of previous evidence regarding black holes, said he was now convinced of their existence. "This is a tremendous breakthrough," he said. "I do believe there is a black hole there."

Tod R. Lauer, an astronomer at Kitt Peak National Observatory in Arizona, whose previous studies of M87 provided strong but not quite conclusive evidence for black holes.

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Europeans' Security Talks Expose Broad Differences

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Russia, Germany and East European speakers set out divergent views of European security Thursday as they discussed a new plan for averting conflicts over borders and the rights of minorities.

Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozirev of Russia, addressing a two-day, 53-delegation conference on European stability, welcomed a French-conceived blueprint for blocking potential wars over border disputes or minority treatment.

The mechanism calls for elaborating a stability pact for potential European Union candidates within roughly a year. In the meantime, two regional "roundtables" of discussion would be formed, one on the presence of Russian troops in Latvia and Estonia, and Russian speakers in all three Baltic countries, and the other on the large Hungarian minorities in Romania and Slovakia.

But while praising the plan, Mr. Kozirev also seemed to question the usefulness of the round tables, saying they might duplicate the work of bodies like the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Instead, he insisted, the focus should be "to concentrate on specific steps to improve inter-ethnic relations and to ensure the rights of national minorities."

"This is especially necessary for the three Baltic states, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania," he added.

He said discussion of border and minority issues "should take place exclusively in the framework established by CSCE documents."

But Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany said it was vital that other institutions such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or the Western European Union should not be "subordinated" to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Mr. Kozirev avoided saying whether Moscow would join a regional roundtable with the Baltic states, and Foreign Minister Willy Claes of Belgium said such talks were still "hypothetical."

Instead, Russia proposed setting up a European university in a Baltic state as a way of overcoming ethnic tension in a region where the status of Russian minorities is politically explosive.

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PARIS PERENNIAL — Spectators at the French Open tennis tournament Thursday, waiting out the rain. Some saw Aaron Krickstein upset Michael Stich. Page 23.

Fifty Years After D-Day

Next in this series, the conflicts of culture. Frank Schürmeyer, a senior editor at the Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung, writes of Europe's fascination with American pop culture — and its revolution, too.

The theme for Richard Grenier, a columnist for The Washington Times, is the dangers of Hollywood's utopians. Read them in Monday's Herald Tribune.

Kiosk Arafat Delays Trip To Self-Rule Area

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel said Thursday that Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, will visit the new Palestinian self-rule enclave of Jericho on June 15.

"We have received an announcement that he has delayed his arrival from June 6 to June 15, and he is authorized to do so," Police Minister Moshe Shaleh told Israel Television.

Earlier Thursday, Israel Radio reported that Mr. Arafat would begin a three-day visit on June 12 to the self-rule zones of Jericho and the Gaza Strip, which Israel handed over to Palestinian control this month. But a PLO official said Mr. Arafat postponed the visit to the 15th because of previous commitments.

The radio quoted Palestinian sources as saying Mr. Arafat would meet the U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, who is due in the region then.

General News
The slow political death of an important Clinton ally in Congress. Page 3.

Book Review
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Vladivostok, Open City Once Again, Is Making Up for Lost Time

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

VLADIVOSTOK, Russia — Rising on craggy, fog-shrouded hills from Golden Horn Bay, Vladivostok is like a distorted mirror image of Russia itself: distended in its lawlessness, misery and disorientation, but also in its gaudy new wealth and commercial promise.

This is the capital of Russia's rough and ready east, a port city seven time zones and 5,700 miles (9,200 kilometers) from Moscow that has been thoroughly transformed in the two and a half years since the Soviet Union's demise.

It is in Vladivostok, farther east than any major city in mainland Asia, that Alexander Solzhenitsyn will arrive Friday like some latter-day Rip Van Winkle, after 20 years in the West. Here he will have his first glimpse of Russia's kaleidoscopic transition to capitalism in all its raucous, lurid, hopeful colors.

"We're like a decaying organism, beset by parasites," said Yuri Didenko, director of Vladivostok's huge fishing fleet.

But after railing at Moscow's callousness and Russia's lost dignity, he captured the tough optimism of the place: "I'm upbeat. The geography of Vladivostok allows us to hope it will be a center for business for East Asia and the Pacific Rim."

Founded in 1860 to block China's expansion to the Sea of Japan, Vladivostok (the name means "Possess the East") boomed after the Trans-Siberian Railway linked it with Moscow in 1903. As the home of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, Vladivostok was a closed military camp after World War II. Coddled by subsidies from Moscow and anchored by the navy, military factories and the fishing fleet, the city glided along in splendid isolation, except for a 1973 meeting between President Gerald R. Ford and the Soviet leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Since it was opened officially to the outside world Jan. 1, 1992, Vladivostok has made up for lost time. As Moscow's influence wanes, Seattle and Seoul are the new points of reference for Vladivostok's hustling traders.

Coca-Cola is tripling sales forecasts. U.S. Peace Corps volunteers are offering seminars on commercial banking. Italians are building a new airport. Australians operate the best restaurant in town, and Chinese workmen recently refurbished a \$220-a-night hotel.

Hundreds of joint ventures with Japanese, South Korean, Chinese and American firms are under way. Flights are planned or already link the city with Alaska and Japan. In a red-brick church atop a hill, an American Roman Catholic priest hears confessions in a room that for decades was a Communist Party archive for top-secret documents.

Signs of new money include stylishly dressed women downtown in swanky new apartment buildings on the outskirts, where luxury duplex condominiums are on sale at \$80 a square foot. Thousands of white Japanese sedans — brought in tax-free by merchant sailors for sale at a quick profit — clog the narrow streets in epic rush hours.

But the city is beset by outsize economic and social problems, more severe than those of most Russian cities. As

subsidies from Moscow dry up, huge defense plants are switching to television sets and automatic bowling pin setters for Asian markets — but not fast enough to avoid mounting layoffs and unpaid workers.

Alongside the newly rich, a new class of unemployed and impoverished is taking shape. City officials say a third of Vladivostok's 700,000 civilians live below the poverty line. Prices, the highest in Russia, soared last year as annual inflation reached 1,300 percent, nearly half again the national average.

The emerging extremes of wealth and poverty are fueling a wave of crime and corruption, including a murder rate that has quintupled in five years and rivals Washington's.

The authorities are swamped. The Vladivostok police force, which has just two computers, is hiring hundreds of new policemen.

In the United States, you passed this racketeering stage long ago," said the chief prosecutor, Vyacheslav Yaroshenko. "We're just entering it."

Vatican Denies It'll Admit to Turning Its Back on Jews

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME—A German theologian has suggested that Roman Catholics acknowledge co-responsibility and guilt for the Holocaust, but the Vatican said Thursday the idea had no imprimatur from the Holy See.

A document presented Wednesday at a joint Catholic-Jewish meeting in Jerusalem spoke of shared Catholic guilt in the extermination of Jews, stunning Jewish participants at the gathering.

"It's not just important. It's mind-boggling," said Rabbi David Rosen, director of interfaith relations and Vatican relations for the Anti-Defamation League in Jerusalem.

The Vatican said, however, that the document had not been approved by any ecclesiastical authority and was "in no way a projected document of the Holy See."

The document, according to a version of it leaked in Jerusalem, said the Catholic Church "confesses that

she bears co-responsibility for the Shoah and that she has been burdened with guilt." Shoah is the Hebrew word for the Holocaust.

"A long-standing theology and preaching had soothed the conscience of Christian people and had weakened their ability to resist when in Europe and Germany, the National Socialist anti-Semitism came up with all its brutality and criminal energy," the document said.

The document was sensational because it upended the church's insistence that it acted to resist Nazism and in no way collaborated with it.

It said: "Despite the exemplary behavior of some individuals and groups, we were nevertheless as a whole a church community who kept on living their lives in turning their back too often on the fate of this persecuted Jewish people, who looked too fixedly at the threat to their own institutions and who remained silent about the crimes committed against the Jews and Judaism. This led to the manifold guilt of many Christians and in the church."

The document caused an uproar Thursday in Italy, where many newspapers gave it front-page prominence.

In a series of statements, however, Joaquin Navarro-Valls, a Vatican spokesman, insisted that the Jerusalem document was completely separate from a statement in preparation at the Vatican since 1987 on the Church and the Holocaust.

"The document was a project being prepared by the German Bishops' Conference in consultation with the Polish Bishops' Conference," a statement said. "It is clear that it has not been approved by any ecclesiastical authority."

"Of course, it is in no way a projected document of the Holy See," the Vatican said.

Vatican officials said the document—titled "Anti-Semitism, the Church and the Shoah"—had been written and presented to the Jerusalem meeting by a German lay theologian, Hans Hermann Henrich, of the Catholic Theological Institute in Aachen, Germany.

"It has not been approved either by the German or

the Polish bishops' conferences, and it is an initiative of these conferences, not the Vatican," Mr. Navarro-Valls said.

Additionally, he said, the Vatican was still working on its own document on anti-Semitism and, after seven years, there was still no indication when the text would be ready for Pope John Paul II's approval.

The Pope, in a hospital where he is recovering from a broken thigh, has led the church in recent years to a rapprochement with Jews. The Vatican has called the Holocaust a "monstrous abyss" and the newest Universal Catechism—the church's textbook of religious education—refers to anti-Semitism as a "crime against humanity."

It was only in 1965, however, that the Vatican abjured the notion of collective Jewish guilt for the crucifixion of Christ.

And it took until December for the Vatican and Israel to finally establish diplomatic relations.

Pope John Paul II took the process of reconciliation a step further last month when the Vatican was host to a concert to commemorate the Holocaust.

WORLD BRIEFS

Manila Captures Most-Wanted Rebel

MANILA (WP)—The Philippine military on Thursday captured the country's most-wanted Communist rebel, the mastermind of a 26-year-old Communist insurgency that has been wrecked by bitter infighting, ideological rifts and the reputation of principles in much of the world.

Mr. Lagman was arrested by naval intelligence agents in the Quezon City district of Manila.

Yeltsin Harangues His Counterparts

MOSCOW (Reuters)—President Boris N. Yeltsin urged intelligence services Thursday to work against foreign infiltration, counterintelligence officers accused foreign spies of seeking commercial secrets.

"There are forces in the world that want to weaken Russia's country with cheap work force and low intellectual potential," Yeltsin said, as he told a closed-door meeting of the Federal Counterintelligence Service. "Counterintelligence must take clear actions to counter this."

The officials themselves, in a rare publicity campaign, said intelligence services were still operating in post-Cold War "secret services" are moving from military to economic espionage. Vladimir Teskhanov, the department head, said in an interview in the government newspaper Rossiyskaya Gazeta.

Northern Yemenis Attacks Oil Area

ADEN, Yemen (Reuters)—Northern Yemeni forces attacked southern oil province on two fronts Thursday and rejected proposals from breakaway southern Yemen.

Brigadier General Omar Attas, southern joint chief of staff, said northern troops were pushing into Hadramaut Province, a desert border with Saudi Arabia. He told of the advances in the southern vice president, Abdel Rahman Jilfi.

General Attas predicted that forces of the state that united Yemen last Saturday would "obliterate" the northern army in Hadramaut, where the southern leader, Ali Saleh Said, has been for more than a week. However, forces loyal to Yemen's president, Ali Abdullah Saleh, appear to have made substantial gains.

Syrian Beaten in East German Attack

MAGDEBURG, Germany (Reuters)—A Syrian was beaten in an apparently motiveless attack, the police said Thursday, and officers brought their first charges in connection with a new-Nazi attack on former East German city two weeks ago.

The police said the Syrian was found lying in the street late one night. They said he told them two Germans, one a skinhead, had beaten him for no reason, pummeling and kicking him.

Magdeburg's chief prosecutor, Rudolf Jaspers, said meanwhile that an adolescent had been charged with giving the Nazi skinhead a crime in Germany—during the riots on May 12, when about 1,000 Nazis clashed with police and foreigners. The unnamed suspect was directly involved in the fighting, he added. Mr. Jaspers said the police to bring more charges next week.

Sinn Fein to Reply to U.K. Peace Bid

LONDON (AP)—The leader of Sinn Fein, the Irish Republican Army's political wing, said Thursday that his party would answer a decision on a proposal for peace in Northern Ireland next week.

The pledge by Gerry Adams restored hope in the search for a formula to settle the conflict over the future of the British-ruled province.

Mr. Adams said, however, he could not promise an immediate end to more than two decades of violence in Northern Ireland. Sinn Fein will respond to the peace formula offered Dec. 15 by Britain and Ireland sometime after the elections for the European Parliament on June 10, Adams told BBC Radio 4.

Nanking Toll Questioned in Japan

TOKYO (AP)—Shintaro Ishihara, a prominent conservative lawmaker, said Thursday the United States and China deliberately overestimated the number of Chinese killed during the Japanese Army's conquest of Nanking.

The remarks came barely three weeks after Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Nagano was forced to resign when he angered Asian neighbors by saying the 1937 massacre was a hoax. At a news conference, Mr. Ishihara criticized Mr. Nagano for not saying clearly that a massacre occurred. He added, "I think it is a question of numbers." He said Nanking had a population of 200,000 at the time. Hence, "It must be impossible to kill 300,000 people."

Mr. Ishihara, who is best known for his book "The Japan That Can Say No," in which he questioned Japan's reliance on the United States, said the United States may have overstated the death toll during war-crime tribunals after Japan's defeat in 1945 because "of a sense of guilt" over its atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Iranians Sought in Thai Bomb Case

BANGKOK (AP)—The police have issued arrest warrants for two Iranians in connection with an unexploded truck bomb found in March near the Israeli Embassy, according to a report Thursday. Another foreign suspect also was sought.

The one-ton bomb, made of ammonium nitrate fertilizer and fuel oil, was found in a rented truck abandoned by its driver after it was involved in a minor accident in central Bangkok. The body of a Thai hotel worker was found in the truck.

The truck was abandoned several hundred meters from the Israeli Embassy, which police think was the intended target.

Correction

An article in Wednesday's editions about Memorial Day observances in Europe incorrectly listed the date for a memorial service at the Hain Chapel cemetery in Belgium. The service will be held Saturday at 4 P.M.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Less Crime on Foreigners in Moscow

MOSCOW (AP)—Moscow police officials on Wednesday said crime against foreigners in the Russian capital had declined because tourists and visitors were being more careful.

There were 464 registered cases of crimes against foreigners in the last four months of this year, compared with 525 registered incidents in the same period in 1993, the police said.

Crime has plagued Russia since the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, and the government lists crime-fighting as one of its top priorities. But lack of funds and widespread corruption so far have blocked any serious progress.

Subway workers in Madrid and Barcelona walked off the job Thursday to press for a wage rise and better benefits. There were no reports of serious violence or vandalism. The subway strikes could disrupt millions of commuters in Spain's public transport system.

Emergency anti-pollution measures in Athens were extended for a second day until Friday. Cars are banned from the city center from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M., and taxis are heavily restricted. Industries have been ordered to cut oil consumption by 30 percent on Friday.

U.S. Deaths Linked To Bacterial Strain 450 May Have Died Yearly

GENEVA—U.S. officials estimate that up to 450 Americans may have died each year from 1989 to 1991 from a bacterium that has caused a major scare in Britain, the World Health Organization said Thursday.

A spokesman said the figures were provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, the main U.S. coordinating body for tracking such infections.

A bacterium that destroys fat, skin and muscle within hours has killed 12 people recently in Britain, and Norwegian doctors say 25 to 30 people have died from it and similar bacteria this year.

A spokesman, Thompson Prentice, said the World Health Organization was in contact with U.S. and British medical authorities to try to improve international monitoring of such diseases.

He said the U.S. Centers for Disease Control estimated that there were 10,000 to 15,000 cases of Group A Streptococcus, the forerunner to the disease that is known as necrotizing fasciitis, in each of the three years from 1989 to 1991.

Of the sufferers from Group A Streptococcus, or GAS, 500 to 1,500 each year developed the virulent strain. That strain has had an average death rate of 30 percent, indicating that 150 to 450 Ameri-



The body of the pilot, David Robertson, being carried from the British Airways jetliner after the co-pilot landed it in Tokyo.

Pilot of a British Jetliner Dies During Flight

TOKYO—The pilot of a British Airways jumbo jet died of a heart attack while flying over the sea on Thursday, while the plane, with 331 people aboard, was over Russian territory on a flight from London to Tokyo, airline and transport officials said.

Captain David Robertson, 52, died of a heart attack while taking a scheduled rest on the flight, according to a British Airways spokeswoman in London.

The 747-400 jumbo jet, carrying 312 passengers and 19 crew members, was being flown by one of its two co-pilots at the time the pilot died, the spokeswoman said.

The co-pilot made a routine landing at Tokyo's Narita Airport, she added.

She confirmed Japanese Transport Ministry reports that the airliner was at no time in any danger.

"There was never any danger to passengers on the flight," she said, "and in fact the passengers were unaware that anything had happened."

Japanese news reports said passengers knew someone aboard was ill after an in-flight announcement asked if there was a doctor aboard. They did not learn of the captain's death until reporters questioned them about it on arrival in Tokyo.

Mr. Robertson was three years away from retirement. All British Airways pilots must retire at 55, the spokeswoman said.

22 Years Later, Europe Faces a New Uphill Battle in Norway

By Steve Vogel
Washington Post Service

OSLO—The last time Norway voted on whether the country should join the European Community parties splintered, towns and even families divided bitterly, and the government collapsed after the proposal was rejected.

That was in 1972. Twenty-two years later, as the country prepares for a referendum on whether to join what is now the European Union, there are predictions that Norway is in for another bruising battle.

"The debate will be at least as tough as it was last time," said Anne Enger Lahnstein, head of the Center Party and leader of the anti-union forces.

Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, leading the movement for approval, agrees that a long fight looms, but she rejects the notion that Norway faces a repeat of the 1972 political earthquake.

"It will be a different situation," she said, predicting victory during a recent interview.

But Mrs. Brundtland and her supporters have their work cut out for them before the referendum, likely to be in November. Polls show about 50 percent of voters opposed to joining the EU, less than 40 percent in favor and the rest undecided.

Along with Sweden, Finland and Austria, Norway, after resolving a dispute over fishing quotas, reached a

membership accord with the EU in March. But the referendum may prove a bigger hurdle.

Much will depend on what happens in Sweden, likely to vote two weeks earlier. Approval there could influence Norwegians, who fear being isolated from their Nordic neighbors. But polls have shown a small majority of Swedish voters opposed as well.

The strong opposition in Norway may clash with the country's image as good world citizen—a reliable NATO member, perennial contributor to UN peace-keeping missions, and key participant in such efforts as the Israeli-Palestinian peace talks.

History accounts for some of the opposition. Union has long been a dirty word in Norway, which gained independence in 1905 following a succession of unions going back to 1381—first with Denmark and, beginning in 1814, with Sweden. Moreover, Norway has a small nation's fear—its population is 4.3 million—of being swallowed up in a much larger political entity.

"It's part of a schoolboy's education that it's not good to be part of a union," said an official for a large Oslo corporation. "It's like the U.S. looking back fondly on union with the British."

Mrs. Brundtland contends that enormous changes in Europe as well as Norway's economic ties with the Continent over the last two decades have changed Norwegian attitudes toward the EU.

In 1972, the Community was a six-nation organization far less dominant economically and politically than the current 12-member Union. Moreover, the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe has created instability across the Continent and led to nervousness about security.

"All of this has created a new picture of Europe and our role in it," Mrs. Brundtland said. She warned that a "no" vote would likely leave Norway "standing more or less alone on the European continent among Western countries."

The view seems to have taken hold with at least some voters.

"I was young in 1972, and I didn't vote for it," said Finn Nordli, an Oslo construction worker. "It was another story then. Then it was just a few countries. Now, we would be isolated, and I think it's better for the security of Europe that we stick together."

Lining up against the agreement is an eclectic mixture of groups, including feminists who fear less support for women's rights and fishermen worried that their catch quotas will be reduced. There is opposition from producers of such foods as dairy and meat products who fear they will not be able to compete with cheaper European imports.

Norwegian farmers receive enormous support from the government in the form of subsidies and guaran-

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Talks on Bosnia Said to Focus on a 51-49 Division

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina—International mediators ended two days of talks with Bosnia's warring factions on Thursday, with no apparent agreement on the future division of the former Yugoslav republic.

But sources close to the talks in France said leaders of the new Muslim-Croatian federation and rebel Bosnian Serbs agreed to meet again with a contact group from the United States, Russia and the European Union in a week to 10 days.

The sources said the talks, at which the factions did not meet face to face, focused mainly on the division of the territory between the federation and the Serbs, who currently control 70 percent of the territory.

The Croatian news agency HINA reported earlier that the Croats and Muslims had partly accepted a proposal from the mediators that would give them 51 percent.

In a report from the talks at the French lakeside resort of Talloires, the agency said the allies had agreed to give up their opening demand for 58 percent "for the sake of peace."

It said the Croats and Muslims "were ready to compromise and partly accept the 51-49 division" after some new ideas on dividing the territory had been presented by mediators.

Sources close to the negotiations said that during talks with individual delegations on Wednesday, the mediators had presented at least

three slightly different maps for a postwar Bosnia.

While the political leaders were trying to redraw the map of their devastated country, their armies were reported to be battling for territory in northern Bosnia.

UN and Serbian reports said fierce fighting was going on between Muslim-led government troops backed by Croats and rebel Serbs around Tesanj.

On Wednesday, UN officials said Croatian and Muslim forces were pursuing a joint assault for the first time since the two former enemies agreed to form a new federation in February.

Heavy fighting was also reported in the Muslim enclave of Bihać in northwestern Bosnia.

A spokesman for the UN High

Commissioner for Refugees, Peter Kessler, said rebel Serbs in Croatia had blocked aid convoys into Bosnian government-held parts of Bihać for the 10th day in a row on Thursday.

In the Muslim enclave of Gorazde in eastern Bosnia, Serbian forces continued to defy a NATO exclusion order after the UN commander asked government defenders to withdraw from a contested area to encourage Serbian compliance, a UN spokesman said.

Despite an exclusion zone of three kilometers (two miles) ordered by the United Nations around the town last month after it came under heavy Serbian attack, about 150 Serbian troops remain inside it.

The Serbs and the United Na-

Cyprus Accepts UN Pact

NICOSIA—The Cyprus government will not negotiate further on UN-proposed measures to build confidence between rival communities in the divided island, a spokesman said Thursday.

President Glavkos Klerides has accepted a March 21 document that proposes steps to boost confidence between the communities, divided since 1974.

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هَذَا مِنْ الْأَصْلِ

THE AMERICAS / A POWERFUL MAN IS UNDONE

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Clinton's Health Pitch: Delivery Varies

WASHINGTON — Conducting pep rallies with Democrats and taking the pulse of Senate Republicans, President Bill Clinton promised Congress that he would keep pushing this year for passage of health care legislation that would provide insurance for every American.

The tone in the private meetings switched back and forth, participants made clear. With Republican senators, he stressed his readiness for compromise, so long as his basic goal of universal coverage was met.

Then, meeting House Democrats, the president told them, "We can do it, but we have to fight." He also said that success on health care would be very important to the party in the elections this fall. In the meeting with Republican senators, Bob Packwood of Oregon told Mr. Clinton that he could not get Republican support for requiring employers to buy their workers' insurance, and said Democrats would have to decide whether they wanted to fight an election over this issue or to drop that demand. (NYT)

Is President's Record Good to Run With?

WASHINGTON — The Democratic national chairman, David C. Wilhelm, has denounced Democratic candidates, including the loser in a special House election this week in Kentucky, for not running on President Clinton's record.

"The lesson here is that Democrats should run as Democrats," Mr. Wilhelm said, speaking of the loss of a House seat in Kentucky held by Democrats for 129 years. The defeat spurred increased concern among Democrats and enthusiasm in Republican circles about prospects in the fall elections.

But some independent analysts and Democratic consultants rejected Mr. Wilhelm's argument.

"Right now the president is not seen as an asset" in many Southern districts, said Merle Black, an Emory University specialist on Southern politics. Democratic candidates in those districts "are stuck with Clinton and he has given them an unpopular agenda," Mr. Black said. (LAT)

Flood-Control Unit Looks to High Ground

WASHINGTON — A year after the Mississippi River and many of its tributaries spilled over their banks, devastating much of the nation's midsection, a committee of government experts is urging the Clinton administration to abandon the Army Corps of Engineers' longstanding preference for dams and levees as the primary means of controlling floods.

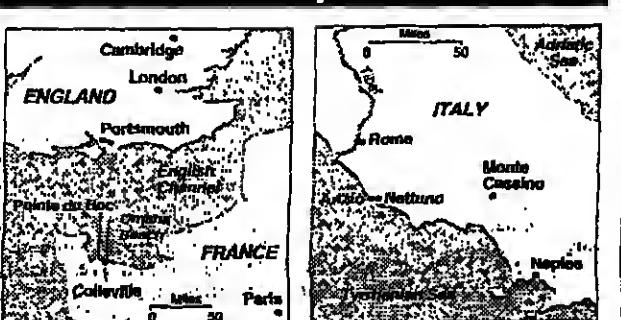
The committee's draft recommendations call instead for greater efforts to promote the evacuation of risky flood plains, the relocation of businesses and farms to higher ground and the restoration of natural flood cycles.

"It is a fairly hefty set of recommendations," a White House official said of the report. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Fred Greenstein, a Princeton University presidential scholar, commenting on President Clinton's conduct of foreign affairs: "In foreign policy, it's important to present a firm image. With Clinton, it's like globe of mercury; he's all over the place." (LAT)

Clinton in Europe



June 1: President Clinton leaves Washington.

June 2: Meets Pope John Paul II and Italian political leaders in Rome.

June 3: Visits American cemetery at Nettuno Beach.

June 4: Meets Prime Minister John Major in London, visits U.S. cemetery in Cambridge and attends state dinner in Portsmouth with Queen Elizabeth II and leaders of other allied countries.

June 5: Crosses the channel aboard the U.S. aircraft carrier George Washington.

June 6: Speech at La Pointe du Hoc and the military cemetery at Colleville-sur-Mer near Omaha Beach.

June 7: Addresses the French National Assembly in Paris at 1500 GMT.

Away From Politics

● A Florida school board has been sued for requiring that students be taught that American culture is superior to others. The suit, filed by teachers and parents in Lake County, is the latest in a string of controversies to hit the five-member school board since the election of three members who pledged to return education to traditional Christian values.

● A Korean man has been found dead on Mount McKinley in Alaska. Kees Won Kim, 27, of Pusan, had volunteered to help rangers patrol the 20,320-foot peak.

● Jim Michael Heyman, a lawyer and former chancellor of the University of California, has been selected as secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. Mr. Heyman, the first non-scientist to lead the museum and research complex, replaces Robert McC. Adams.

● Internal documents of cigarette companies show that company lawyers for years ran a "special projects" division within the putatively independent Council for Tobacco Research, steering grants to favored scientists whose research might be used to defend the industry from legal attack. Documents from the files of Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co. show that a scientific advisory board of outside experts was bypassed. (W.F., LAT, Reuters, AP)

Business as Usual, as Rostenkowski Twists in the Wind

By Robin Toner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Officially, the House Ways and Means Committee is making its way through the various alternatives for health care restructuring. Unofficially, it is struggling to deal with one of the most painful rituals on Capitol Hill: the slow fall of a public man.

Each day, the masses of reporters and photographers inside the committee room grow larger, the lobbyists in the corridors less discreet as they talk about the passing of the man they feared and cultivated for 13 years.

Each morning, Dan Rostenkowski bounds in to take the chairman's seat, trying another performance of business as usual. But each time he moves, or confers with a colleague, or engages in a gesture like biting his nails, he hears the whir of a dozen motor drives and looks up with a jolt to a wall of photographers. In such moments, he looks haunted, trapped in his own committee room.

It is part of the code of this political death by inches — a process that dragged on for months with Jim Wright, the speaker of the House who was forced to resign in 1989 — that one's friends and colleagues try to avoid acknowledging the obvious.

"I cannot discuss the possibility of the tragic loss of my chairman," said Representative Charles B. Rangel of New York, the fourth-ranking Democrat on the committee. "While there's a lot of speculation, I've always felt it's as if I've got a friend with a serious health problem and I'm preparing for his funeral. I can't do it."

This is an emotional reality that is lost outside the clannish world of the committee's Democrats.

"We need the chairman now more than ever," Representative John Lewis, Democrat of Georgia, said loyally and protectively.

Mr. Rangel, edging away from the cameras this week, said at one point: "You're talking about a life, a family, a guy without a hemlock on his legislative career. But the news is not the good one does."

Amidst such emotions, any speculation about Mr. Rostenkowski's successor — if Mr. Rostenkowski is indicted or reaches a plea agreement — is done very, very carefully. The rules of the House Democratic caucus are clear enough, dating back to the Abscam investigation in 1979 and 1980. If indicted on a felony charge that carries a sentence of more than two years, a chairman must relinquish his seat and the next most senior Democrat becomes the acting chairman. By this rule, Representative Sam M. Gibbons of Florida would succeed Mr. Rostenkowski.

Since these are caucus rules, however, they can be changed by the Democratic caucus and an election could be held for the position of acting chairman. An election would also be held if Mr. Rostenkowski



Representative Rostenkowski listening to health care proceedings of the House Ways and Means Committee, of which he is chairman. The Illinois Democrat faces charges of financial misconduct.

resigned and there is an official vacancy. Still, the principle of seniority remains strong.

It is given high priority by Mr. Rangel, who is widely viewed as the most powerful potential challenger to Mr. Gibbons. Mr. Rangel has indicated that he would not oppose Mr. Gibbons but would protect his seniority if someone lower on the totem pole gets into the race.

Mr. Gibbons prefaces his comments with a defense of Mr. Rostenkowski.

"He is innocent in the eyes of the law and in my eyes," he said, going on to say he does not expect a single vote over succession.

But the rumors continue to ripple through the House. The majority leader, Richard A. Gephardt, shot one down this week, denying that the Democratic leadership was planning to install him in some capacity on the committee if Mr. Rostenkowski left. Other lawmakers simply refuse to talk to reporters about a possible succession, among them Representative Robert T. Matsui of California, widely regarded as a potential challenger.

This anxiety is only stoked by the thought of a leadership change as Congress is considering the biggest domestic legislation since Social Security.

"None of us knows how to live through this," said one Democrat who is not a member of the committee. At the moment, members are not actually voting on a health care bill; that phase was pushed back because the Congressional Budget Office is so far behind on its financial analyses.

But after the Memorial Day recess, the clock truly begins to count down on health care reform; if the main committees do not move a bill in June, the chances of getting comprehensive legislation this year are very, very dim.

Democrats on the committee say they will rise to the challenge.

Mr. Rostenkowski's allies also insist that so far he has maintained his focus on the work. "It's not slowed down," said Representative Steven H. Hoyer of Maryland, chairman of the House Democratic Caucus. "Things are slowed down by policy reasons."

Mr. Rostenkowski, who denies any wrongdoing, was in the meeting of Democratic leaders with President Bill Clinton on Wednesday afternoon, grousing about the delays of the Congressional Budget Office, participants said. He has presided over the questions and debates this week, as members make their way through the various health care plans, occasionally chiding them for dragging their feet.

But as the committee made its way through the arena of Medicare Part C and the like, it is hard to avoid the real drama, the climax of a two-year investigation into accusations that Mr. Rostenkowski misused his office expense accounts. The members themselves seem rattled.

Anti-War Past Blocks Nominee's Senate Approval

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Political differences from the Vietnam War have reappeared to deadlock the Senate, threatening the ambassadorial nomination of a former anti-war militant, Sam W. Brown Jr.

Mr. Brown's supporters failed to break a Republican-led filibuster against naming him the head of the U.S. delegation at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

With the Senate voting 56 to 42 on Wednesday in favor of ending the delaying tactics, Mr. Brown's backers remained 4 short of the 60 votes needed to invoke cloture and force the issue to a vote. Without cloture, a measure rarely voted, debate in the Senate can be limitless.

Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, who helped lead the fight for Mr. Brown's confirmation, said another vote to end the filibuster is possible after Congress returns June 7 from its Memorial Day recess. If at least one more Republican breaks ranks, three Democrats of the four who voted to sustain the filibuster are prepared to switch and bring the issue to a vote, Mr. Kerry said.

Democrats who voted Wednesday against ending the filibuster were Sam Nunn of Georgia, the Armed Services Committee chairman; J. James Exon of Nebraska; Bob Kerrey of Nebraska and Ben Nighthorse Campbell of Colorado.

Senator Hank Brown, Republican of Colorado, who led the opposition, said he believed another vote was unlikely because, even if the filibuster were broken, the

nomination is in serious trouble. He claimed at least 53 "clearly committed votes" against confirmation.

Mr. Brown's appointment as head of the U.S. delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is not subject to Senate approval. But without Senate confirmation, he will not have status as an ambassador, a rank enjoyed by his predecessors and his European counterparts in the organization, which is based in Vienna.

If the Senate rejects the nomination, President Bill Clinton would have to decide whether to keep Mr. Brown on the job without ambassadorial status.

"He can do the job without it," Mr. Kerry said.

The debate echoed with many of the bitter feelings that character-

ized U.S. internal differences over the Vietnam War, with Republicans attacking Mr. Brown's views and his lack of military experience and Democrats defending his record as a principled crusader.

Mr. Clinton has a political stake in the outcome, not just because Mr. Brown was his nominee, but because the president himself was an opponent of the war and managed to avoid military service.

Mr. Brown "opposed actions to block communism" and should not now be put in a position to "deal with the world after communism," said Senator Robert C. Smith, Republican of New Hampshire, accusing the administration of slighting veterans in favor of war protesters.

"The U.S. Senate should not lynch a nominee on the basis of his exercise of his constitutional

rights," contended Mr. Kerry, describing Mr. Brown as someone who always worked "within the system" and eventually became "a full-fledged American capitalist" and "the vice president of a shoe company."

A key point of dispute was a 1977 interview in Penthouse magazine that quoted Mr. Brown as saying, "I take second place to no one in my hatred of the intelligence agencies."

Mr. Kerry quoted Mr. Brown as saying the quotation "does not accurately reflect his views now or then" and was made in reference to a controversy at the time over CIA involvement with the Peace Corps, which he oversaw as head of ACTION in the late 1970s. ACTION administers U.S. domestic volunteer programs.

Russian Crime Gangs Threaten U.S., FBI Chief Says

By R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Russian organized crime groups have made substantial inroads in the United States, engaging in such activities as tax fraud, insurance scams and drug trafficking, according to the FBI director, Louis Freeh.

Mr. Freeh told a Senate panel this week that the rapid growth of these groups posed "a mounting threat to the safety and well-being" of Americans.

He also warned that the groups could obtain nuclear weapons materials or a nuclear bomb.

"Such stolen weapons could be sold potentially to terrorists who could use them against the United States and other countries," Mr. Freeh said. "We have all been fortunate — maybe lucky — is a better word — that there apparently have been no nuclear thefts so far."

He added, however, that an international probe was under way into a possible theft from the St. Petersburg area of two kilograms (about 4½ pounds) of highly-enriched uranium capable of being used in a nuclear weapon. That is less than one-third the amount needed to fashion a crude nuclear device.

Mr. Freeh's blunt warnings at a hearing of the government's permanent investigations subcommittee prefaced his announcement that the FBI would soon open its first office in Moscow to forge anti-crime links with the Russian law enforcement community.

This move and Mr. Freeh's depiction of a new threat in U.S. security came at a time when federal intelligence-gathering and law enforcement agencies are under pressure to trim their budgets and develop new missions in the aftermath of the Cold War.

As part of a new effort to cooperate with Russia, Mr. Freeh said he was willing to begin FBI training of Russian police officers in techniques for fighting organized crime. He also said he planned to establish a joint intelligence data base and install secure communication links to exchange leads on such groups.

Details of the new cooperation effort are to be discussed when Mr. Freeh travels to Moscow next month with senior officials of the Treasury Department, State Department and the Drug Enforcement Administration. The FBI chief said the "template" for such cooperation was a 1981 arrangement with Italy that has sent hundreds of Mafia figures to prison in both countries.

Seated near Mr. Freeh at the hearing

Wednesday was the top Russian official charged with fighting organized crime. First Deputy Interior Minister Mikhail K. Yegorov, who confirmed and enlarged on Mr. Freeh's warnings about the threat to Americans.

According to information reaching Moscow, Mr. Yegorov said, 24 Russian organized crime groups were operating on U.S. territory, principally in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Miami, Chicago and New York. He said they were involved in "money laundering, illegal money transactions and narcotics."

Mr. Freeh said FBI probes of "Russian/Eurasian" organized crime and racketeering had increased from 13 in 1992 to 35 early this year. He said, for example, that the FBI had evidence that Russian emigrants were working with Cosa Nostra organizations to control the illegal, unlicensed sale of 50 million gallons (190 million liters) of gasoline a month, costing the Treasury \$7 million a month.

Profits from the scheme were funneled to import-export companies conducting business in Eurasia and to an organized crime figure in Moscow, Mr. Freeh said. He added that 18 individuals and three companies had pleaded guilty to the fraud, including two people hunted down in Russia and returned to the United States.

Mr. Freeh also noted that a Russian emigrant affiliated with an organized crime group operating in the Baltic states was convicted three years ago in a medical insurance billing scheme that netted \$50 million. He said FBI data "clearly indicates" that Russian emigrants were laundering millions of U.S. dollars "that originated as rubles" and in some cases stemmed from criminal activities.

According to Mr. Yegorov, the United States is not alone in providing fertile ground for Russian criminals. He said 47 organized groups were operating in Germany and 60 in Italy, often banding together with local criminals to commit extortion, fraud or provide a conduit to the West for narcotics from Central Asia.

Mr. Yegorov said that during the past 18 months, his organization had investigated 47 criminal cases involving radioactive materials, including nine alleged thefts of highly-enriched materials of the sort needed for nuclear weapons.

While only one such theft involved "organized crime groups," he said this danger should be taken more seriously.

Hans-Ludwig Zacher, president of Germany's Federal Criminal Police, echoed Mr. Freeh's warnings on the potential for trade in nuclear materials from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.



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Key Accord on Haiti Embargo Island Neighbor Vows to Plug Border Leaks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic

The Dominican government has promised to shut its border with Haiti in support of the United Nations embargo against that nation's military regime, according to U.S. and UN officials.

The Dominican commitment held out the prospect that the biggest leak in the embargo would be closed, limiting the supplies available to Haiti's military leaders, who are defying the international community. Without Dominican cooperation there is little chance that the UN sanctions will work.

Dominican officials made the commitment Wednesday in a meeting with the UN mediator, Dante Caputo, and the new U.S. envoy for Haiti, William H. Gray 3d.

The United Nations imposed a sweeping new embargo, effective midnight Saturday, to pressure the military leaders to allow Haiti's

democratically elected president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to return to power. The military deposed Father Aristide in a bloody coup in September 1991.

Earlier embargoes of Haiti have proved ineffective because large amounts of goods, especially fuel, were smuggled from the Dominican Republic. The two nations share the island of Hispaniola.

After the meeting, all of the participants said it had been cordial, and U.S. and UN officials said the Dominican government had agreed to fully support the embargo.

"President Joaquin Balaguer has

assured us that the Dominican Republic will do completely its part with Resolution 917 of the Security Council of the United Nations," Mr. Gray said.

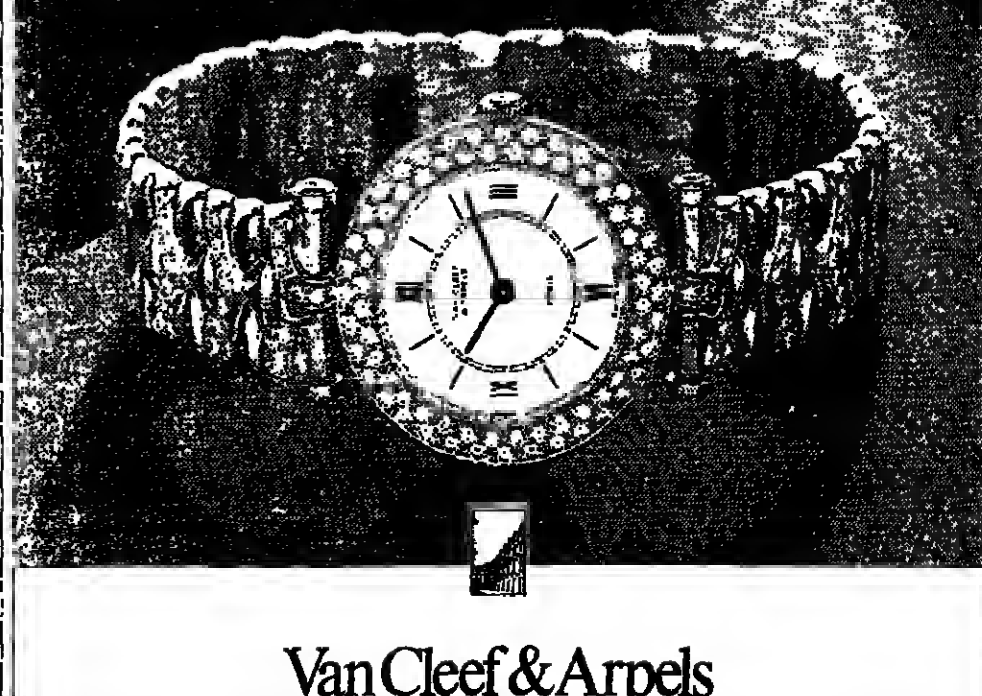
Earlier in the day, the U.S. ambassador to Haiti, William Swing, said the strict trade embargo had been violated repeatedly.

Mr. Swing met with reporters at the Malpasse border crossing with the Dominican Republic, through which much of the smuggled fuel and other contraband goods pass. He said that he was coming into Haiti.

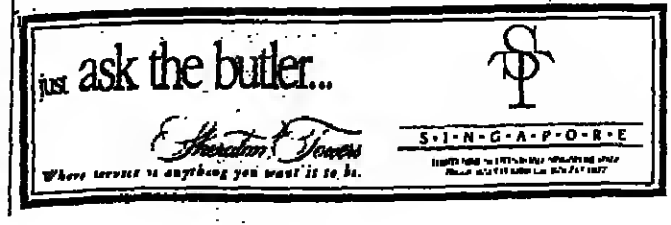
(Reuters, AP)



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

U.S.-Japanese Fudge

The trade agreement announced this week by President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata does not obligate Japan to stimulate its economy so as to absorb more imports, or open up markets or settle any other dispute. But it does get trade talks back on track — a welcome reversal after the breakdown in February. Talks should relieve the friction that has focused undue attention on a secondary issue — the \$30 billion bilateral trade imbalance — that drives these allies apart, rather than on Mr. Hata's stalled agenda of political and economic reforms that can pull them together.

Although Japan's overall trade surplus results from its high savings rate, the imbalance with the United States is in part because of barriers that shut out U.S. exports and investment. Most economists agree that the harm to the U.S. economy is small. But Japan's practices undermine confidence in trade rules and, most important for Mr. Clinton and Congress, hurt powerful constituents — like Motorola in the cellular phone market.

U.S. officials say Japan has pledged to negotiate higher foreign penetration in five

specific sectors and use quantitative criteria to measure success. Japan won't pledge that the United States would not seek numerical targets. Exactly what these pledges mean is unclear. "Numerical targets," for example, is not defined. Washington uses the term to refer only to targets that would set market shares for foreign goods; that leaves the United States free to demand other types of numerical benchmarks, such as the number of Japanese automobile dealers that sell foreign cars.

The danger is that this type of ambiguity, as so often in the past, will trigger mutual animosity as each country accuses the other of failing to live by its promises. But both leaders need resolution. Mr. Clinton wants to reassure anxious currency traders that he can settle trade disputes with Japan without driving the dollar to lower levels. Mr. Hata needs to prove at home that his fragile coalition can govern. They have good reason to hammer out a series of accords that will give exporters a fair shot at Japanese consumers and thereby end spats over the bilateral trade deficit.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Health Care, Budget Care

Congress went home on Thursday still trying to figure out how, if at all, to restructure the health care system. With regard to at least one aspect of the problem, cost containment, our own sense is that it has no choice. It has to act somehow; the government cannot afford the system as it stands. No payer can.

Some members of Congress have said in the past that the way to counter health care costs — the federal share, at any rate — would be to impose an entitlement cap. The cap would force the necessary cuts, if not in health care, then in other entitlement programs to make room for health care. The Washington Post has been among those opposed to a cap on grounds that it would be a cop-out — another broad promise to achieve great savings by cutting specific programs in the future instead of cutting them up front. But if Congress fails to provide for such cuts up front when given the chance, if it fails to enact a credible health care cost containment mechanism — well, what is left but an entitlement cap? The cap becomes harder to resist.

There is already a cap on the third of the budget subject to the appropriations process. It is a crude device, but it is working pretty well, forcing the administration and Congress to make choices they would otherwise flout. Cappers say there needs to be a similar ceiling on the entitlements side of the budget, or else the deficit, so painfully reduced last year, will soon start to rise again.

You can make a lot of arguments against such a cap. Entitlements are a false category, an arbitrary lumping together of unlike programs (although the same can be said of appropriations). The word is a euphemism mainly for aid to the elderly in the form of Social Security and the payment of health care costs through Medicare and Medicaid. The health care costs are the ones that are driving the budget. They are the ones that should be contained, and other programs, including the rest of the federal support system for the poor, should not be put at risk because of them. Most cap proposals also leave out tax entitlements — the mortgage interest deduction, for example. Those should be put at risk as well. A cap is also likely to produce not so much genuine savings as shifts. Particularly in health care, costs now borne by the federal government will simply be shifted to the states or private payers. That reduces the deficit more than it helps the country; there is a better way.

But if Congress won't do the right thing, which is to face up to health care costs directly, then maybe it ought to put a gun to its head in the form of an entitlement cap. The health care problem is also a budget problem. Unless you solve the problem of health care costs, you cannot provide even the health care the country needs. The members need to think about that amid the swirl of pressures back home.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Blowing a Smoke Screen

Americans generally think it unpardonable to kick an opponent who is down. But the sellers of cigarettes, given their history of arrogance and mendacity, provide a target for temptation, and deserving, to resist. So here is a cheer for the state of Mississippi, which is suing 13 cigarette manufacturers for the cost of medical programs that support victims of smoking-related illnesses.

The tobacco industry, a resourceful opponent, is of course hitting back — with a libel suit here, a ballot initiative there and, all America, an advertising campaign disputing government claims that secondhand smoke is a health hazard. The campaign started this week, just 10 or so days after the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment approved the Smoke-Free Environment Act to protect Americans from secondhand smoke. The bill, which requires smoke-free spaces in virtually all nonresidential buildings, has a long way to go before it becomes a law. Neither is it perfect; restaurants and prisons, for example, are excluded from its provisions. Still, it marks the first time in 10 years that the subcommittee has succeeded in passing significant anti-smoking legislation.

Such legislation is not needed, if one be-

lieves the industry's advertising campaign, which relies on a methodology — cigarette equivalence — rejected by both the U.S. Surgeon General and the Environmental Protection Agency. For example, the ad contends that a nonsmoker sharing an office for a whole month with a smoker would, on average, be exposed to secondhand smoke equivalent to smoking only about one and a quarter cigarettes. That may be true if one looks only at nicotine, as the ad's sponsors did, because nicotine is rapidly depleted from the air. But if one looks at other compounds, there are thousands of chemicals in cigarette smoke, many of them dangerous carcinogens, the cigarette equivalent measures are hundreds of times higher.

The Smoke-Free Environment Act is clearly needed if one believes instead that the Centers for Disease Control, the American Medical Association and every independent health organization that has analyzed the issue and decided that secondhand smoke is responsible for thousands of deaths every year. Weigh that evidence, and it is fair to conclude that once again the tobacco industry is blowing smoke in America's eyes.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Rwanda: The Strong Must Help

We thought we had seen all the barbarity of this terrible century, but the genocide in Rwanda has touched the deepest abyss of cruelty. About half the Tutsi population has been massacred, cut to pieces, myriad horrendous humiliations perpetrated by bloodthirsty bands. The conflict that incited these horrors isn't political, ideological or religious, but ethnic. The roots are in the secular domination of the minority Tutsis over the majority Hutus.

Why haven't the neighboring African countries, African political organizations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the great powers of the world put an end to the massacre? We can't passively allow the primitive cruelty of the Rwanda conflict, as well as other conflicts elsewhere, to become the model for society.

Responsibility lies above all with those countries that have the greatest resources, wealth and military power.

— Corriere della Sera (Milan)

Bad Time for a Trade Accord

It must be a mark of the Clinton administration's political immaturity that the United States should choose the present moment to try to get the stalled economic framework talks with Japan going again. Washington is demonstrating yet again that its foreign policy is driven by economics only.

Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata's hold on power is so tenuous that any agreement reached between Japan and the United States is unlikely to be worth the paper it is written on, unless explicitly underwritten by all political parties in Japan. Yet the Liberal Democrats and others jockeying for power will wish to keep their future policy options open.

In the absence of a strong government in Japan, United States trade negotiators are, ironically, having to deal with the very bureaucrats who could launch the economic deregulation process needed to underpin any framework agreement.

— The Business Times (Singapore)

D-Day + 50 Minus Germans and Russians

By Susan Eisenhower

WASHINGTON — An officer in Her Majesty's armed forces was recently heard to quip that the Allies would not have invaded Normandy if they had known how difficult it would be to commemorate it. Fifty years after the historic invasion of France by the Allied Expeditionary Forces, a high-visibility program has been planned, but the scheduled events have caused more than a little consternation.

Germany and Russia are offended that they have been excluded, and President Bill Clinton, who has no wartime experience, is calling in consultants to come up with an appropriate theme. Finding the right message will be difficult, because a decision was made to mark this historic event in the traditional way — which seems not only outdated but wholly inadequate in today's international environment.

The world is a very different place 50 years later. The Germans, the evil-incarnate enemy, are now a united, democratic country, an important U.S. ally and the linchpin of stability in Europe. And one of the critical players on the allied side no longer exists. The Soviet Union, which heroically beat back Nazi attempts to conquer it, has splintered into a mostly non-Communist multi-country region.

Rather than deal with these new complicating factors, the French, hosts of the D-Day events, adopted a formula that accomplishes no particular objective. It does not place essential focus on the veterans, who are bound to be overshadowed by too many politicians, nor does it give the participating heads of state an opportunity to draw on D-Day's contemporary meaning.

Finding a way to reconcile wartime commem-

orations when the enemy is now your ally has been a problem for some time. Ronald Reagan used the 40th anniversary for great rhetorical benefit, but then felt he had to "make it up" to the Germans. After D-Day plus 40 (and Bitburg), Western diplomats apparently promised the Germans that they would be included on the 50th.

Of the nine heads of state whom the French have invited, it is known that Germany and Russia are not among them. This is unfortunate. If any heads of state were going to participate, inclusion should have been the order of the day. The reason for it is simple: Who the protagonists were in 1944 is not nearly as important or relevant as the nature of the struggle itself.

The "great crusade," as Dwight Eisenhower, his grandfather, called it, was assembled to defeat fascism. This was successfully done, and Germany went through the painful process of denazification. Reneging on our earlier promise now implies that we harbor some belief that the Germans have a kind of ethnic origin sin.

The decision to exclude also constitutes the loss of a real opportunity. Many contemporary Germans regard the allied victory as the "liberation" of their country from the fascist grip, and they express gratitude that history turned out as it did. The German presence on the Normandy beaches for the 50th would have given legitimacy to that feeling in Germany, and emphasized Bonn's own commitment to keeping fascism from ever dominating political life again.

It was also wrong not to extend an invitation

to the Russians, and perhaps other countries of the former Soviet Union. Failing to do so symbolically decouples the Eastern and Western fronts, and ignores the impact that the Soviet effort had on the success of D-Day.

Failing to invite the former Soviets has given credence to those in the East who say the West never appreciated their role in defeating Hitler. Such an omission also deepens the sense of isolation that is now widely felt all over the region.

Although Americans tend to play down the importance of symbolism, it is a highly potent force in many other countries around the world. It is intriguing, for instance, that on V-E Day plus 10 years, Germany became a full member of NATO. The dates agreed upon by the United States and its allies must have been a clearly calculated effort to demonstrate Germany's rebirth as a member of the international community. Why then is it so difficult some 40 years later?

As in so many other instances, the world waits for U.S. leadership. Washington should have insisted on complete inclusion as a prerequisite for presidential participation. If not, the commemoration should have remained a veterans' affair.

The presence of Germany and Russia would have helped to heal the wounds that remain. It would also have underscored that those allies who fought not only won the war against fascism. Their ultimate sacrifice paved the way for a new Europe of peaceful democratic countries.

The writer is chairman of the Center for Post-Soviet Studies in Chevy Chase, Maryland, and will be in Normandy on D-Day with ABC. She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

In Fact, Greater China May Be Mostly in the Mind

By Philip Bowring

TAIPEI — Investment bankers love catchphrases. In the past 18 months vast amounts of other people's money have been marshaled under the banner of Greater China. Here was gathered the genius of the Chinese people — the manpower and resources of the mainland, the manufacturing expertise of Taiwan and the trading and investment know-how of Hong Kong. Watch out, West. Watch out, Japan. Here comes China!

It's not that simple. The closer one looks at the economic relationship between the various "Chinas" and between them and the rest of the world, the less substance there seems to be in the concept of ever closer integration into one economic zone.

It may not look that way from the trade statistics and capital flows, which appear to show ever more rapidly growing interdependence. But much of this seems to have far more to do with short-term opportunity than with long-term complementarity.

The incompatibility of the systems will mean that once export processing catches a plateau, integration will slow drastically, at least as far as Taiwan and the mainland are concerned. Identifying where that point lies is difficult, but it is probably much closer than most imagine.

For Taiwan, trade (all officially indirect) with the mainland has grown rapidly from negligible levels six years ago. It now accounts for roughly 20 percent of Taiwan's exports.

For Hong Kong, the mainland is the destination of 28 percent of domestic exports and the source or destination of 90 percent of its re-export trade, which itself accounts for 80 percent of all Hong Kong exports. As for the mainland, slightly over 50 percent of its total exports are through or to Hong Kong.

Figures on investment are harder to come by. Chinese statistics show Hong Kong accounting for an accumulated 64 percent of contracted investment, and Taiwan 6 percent. But there is a big gap between actual and contracted. Much Taiwan investment is through Hong Kong, and much "Hong Kong" investment is "black" mainland money siphoned off and revealed to tax and exchange control. A reasonable guess is that \$15 billion has come in from both Hong Kong and Taiwan. So the total of \$30 billion roughly matches the amount of mainland money that has flowed into Hong Kong.

But beyond share and property purchases, much of the integration is ephemeral. Almost all South China exports are the products of outward processing industries either owned by Hong Kong and Taiwan or entirely

beholden to the sourcing needs of Hong Kong or Taiwan-based traders. No figures on value added in China are available, but estimates range from 10 to 25 percent on the gross export value, or an average 15 percent. This would mean that China is making no more than Hong Kong, whose margins on re-exports of Chinese origin are 15 percent or more. (Some of this ends up back in the hands of corrupt mainlanders.)

Beyond the use of cheap mainland labor, there is scant indication of integration. The mainland's share of Hong Kong's retained imports has been falling and is now only 6 percent.

Its share of Taiwan imports is only 2 percent. That is partly due to Taiwan restrictions, but it is more a result of lack of salable items. Unofficial estimates suggest that 80 percent of Taiwan's exports to the mainland are related to Taiwan-organized outward processing — the very kind of low value-added activity that could be shifted out of South China as easily as it was moved in.

In the case of Taiwan manufacturers, some vertical integration has taken place. For some small component suppliers, who are so important to Taiwan industrial capability, a move to the mainland along with end-product producers has attractions of language and culture not available in alternative locations such as Thailand or Indonesia. There is the hope, too, of eventual access to China's domestic market. But outside the real estate sector there is still scant evidence of long-term money being invested on the mainland.

There is plenty of talk but little action. Uncertainties range from personal security to political stability to tax policies and fears of difficulty in repatriating. From the Chinese side, allowing foreign investors access to domestic markets would be counterproductive if the foreigners reaped huge profits because of China's high import barriers.

The past three years have seen a big flow of Taiwan money to the mainland, but it is no bigger than an earlier outflow from Taiwan that went mostly to Southeast Asia. Non-mainland locations ranging from Vietnam to Subic Bay to Mexico and Hungary may see the next wave of Taiwan money.

In any case, the rate of outflow will slow. Many of the most labor-intensive industries have already left, and Taiwan's capital surplus has shrunk to almost nothing. European and North American barriers against Chinese products will also deter reliance on China as a production center.

however cheap and pliable the labor. Much of China's export economy is of the enclave sort. Even within the southern coastal provinces there is limited integration. Transport between Guangdong and neighboring Fujian is poor, so that beyond the Pearl River delta, with its direct access to Hong Kong, and towns with access to Fujian's port at Xiamen, the links fade quickly.

Although much is made of the impact that direct, Taiwan-mainland links could have in spurring integration, there are good infrastructure reasons why most Taiwan investment is in Guangdong, not just across the straits in Fujian.

Nor is there any likelihood that Beijing will allow free movement of capital within Greater China or create a currency in which Hong Kong and Taiwan people might have some confidence.

Least of all is there any suggestion of the creation of a Greater China labor market. Indeed, avoidance of it may be Hong Kong's biggest future challenge, and even the Taiwan Strait may be insufficiently wide for Taiwan. Hong Kong may now have gone too far down the road of de-industrialization and reliance on China. It is still the nerve center of some competitive high-technology manufacturing. But even without post-1997 political integration, it would be hard to reverse the trend of the past 10 years.

Human Rights a Trade Issue?

By Stanley A. Weiss

LONDON — According to China's finance minister, when it comes to human rights Washington has a triple standard. "For their own human rights problems they close their eyes. For some other countries' human rights questions they open one eye and shut the other. And for China they open both eyes and stare."

It is hard to argue that there is not arbitrariness in America's human rights sanctions. Eleven countries are denied most-favored-nation trade status at present. But only two of the eight states designated "most repressive" by the State Department, Cuba and North Korea, are among them.

And of the seven states on the official terrorism list, only those same two do not have ready access to the American market. Some of the seven are entitled to most-favored status because they are GATT members. For others the reasons are related to

geopolitics and national security. Take Syria. The U.S. government's annual human rights report cites basic rights violations, including "arbitrary arrest and detention, systematic torture, lack of a fair trial" and the absence of the freedoms of speech, press and association.

The Tiananmen repression in 1989 cost several hundred lives and triggered an annual most-favored-nation debate about China. In the Syrian case of 1982, Hafez Assad's regime massacred about 20,000 people.

Syria, but not China, is on the U.S. list of states involved in the international drug trade. Syria is among the seven states listed as promoting terrorism. Syria is one of six states suspected of possessing chemical weapons that have not signed the Chemical Weapons Convention. Yet Syria has most-favored trade status, because peace in the Middle East is a U.S. priority.

But China is no less important to U.S. national security. Reining in China's exports of weapons and sensitive technology is a U.S. priority. So is convincing Beijing to use its influence to contain North Korea's nuclear ambitions.

Singapore's former Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has warned that China would likely retaliate for any U.S. trade sanctions. "You will end up with a very hostile China, one which will have to live with as an adversary and will not be your partner in keeping the world peaceful and stable."

The writer is chairman of Business Executives for National Security, an organization of U.S. business leaders. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Bull Run III: A Lot of Mickey Mouse

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — When it came to the first major battle of the Civil War was to be fought at Bull Run, a little stream near Manassas, Virginia, all of social Washington packed luncheon baskets and turned out in buggies to witness it.

Hours later, they streamed back in panic. The rebels had won: the capital was in danger. That first battle of Bull Run, as well as Second Manassas, sent a shiver of fear into the heart of the Union.

Fast-forward 13 decades. A little band of well-credentialed historians, litigating greens, liberal columnists and self-protective landowners have drawn together in paternalistic protection, rendering the principle of artistic expression weak and contemptible.

Wait: sometimes iconoclasm goes too far. Artistic expression? It's a commercial Disney theme park, a magnet for hot-dog stands and exhaust-belching traffic, ripping off the public for \$163 million in road-building costs just 3 miles (5 kilometers) from the hallowed ground where an Alabama officer shouted to his troops: "There stands Jackson like a stone wall — rally behind the Virginians!"

Yes, if Bull Run III is to be merely a battle between history-minded preservationists and profit-minded land developers, that's fine: environmental impact will compete with the benefit of thousands of new jobs and will result in a compromise balancing property rights with zoning powers.

But if it is to be a clash of cultures, with armies of elitists drawn up in vast arrays against the multitudes of average families that Lyndon Johnson used to call "the peepul," then we have a war of taste worthy of the field near which it will be fought.

A theme park is a fantasy; no matter how frightening its plastic dinosaurs or appealing its Cinderellas, the park is an idealized world. The critics say that's O.K. when you're marketing Mickey Mouse, but wrong — worse than wrong, vulgar — when dealing with anything as sacrosanct as American history.

My colleague Russell Baker satirized the growing success of theme parks with his "theme family" living artificial lives in a theme town, all nice and fake. My colleague Frank Rich dissected the "larger struggle between theme-park America and authentic America."

Going overboard, The Washington Post's Jonathan Yardley foamingly denounced the conservatism opposed to the curtailment of theme parks as "a force for the diminution or elimination of barriers erected by government against the uncontrolled exercise of individual and institutional avarice."

Hold on. Historians fear that the theme-parkers, as they move past Fantasylands and into the real past, will deliberately falsify history. The professional historians worry that the wrong people are going to interpret — overdramatize, perhaps

prettily — the reality of our past. Those historians are right when they warn of the encroachment of any commercial enterprise on park lands set aside for reverential study of past wars, on the limited ground of protecting historic sites.

But they are intellectually arrogant when trying to block the construction of a commercial project on the grounds that it might misinterpret the past.

I thought Oliver Stone, the film director, was wildly kooky in his film about JFK, claiming that the entire government was involved in a vast conspiracy. I happily derided the film, as most historians do. But I would not join a movement to block the filming of his nutty interpretation, or in any way censor it. He is an artist expressing himself for fun and profit.

Faced with inauthenticity, historians should compete with what they believe is the way it really was. If they cannot persuade the developers to let them influence the portrayal of the past, then they are obliged to denounce fuzzy interpretations and to rebuke the rewriting of history — and to picket Disney's America.

But not to join the pretentious amalgam of self-appointed arbiters of culture, greenpeace, local zoning lawyers and Virginia's foaming hunting set to stop its presentation.

Historians don't own history. Some say that the Alabamian who gave Stonewall Jackson his sobriquet was complaining that the Confederate general wouldn't charge.

The New York Times

It's Broke, So Get Busy Fixing It

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Americans say, "If it ain't broke, don't fix it." The obverse has equal weight. If it needs fixing and you haven't succeeded, look more closely at the problem, take another approach, and try again.

Go after problems which won't yield to the usual solutions with some imagination and a shift of mental gears, but don't give up.

The cranky, querulous world faces crises of both kinds just now. South Africa and Israel-Palestine have started to fix themselves, at long last. People didn't suddenly change their nature and turn sweet-tempered. But their leaders finally came to see that endless conflict meant endless human cost and settled nothing. Only compromise could offer a new start.

So far, South Africa, with miraculously clear-minded, rational leaders, is moving smoothly. Nobody knows how long Nelson Mandela will be able to win acceptance from his people that their urgent needs cannot be met by pulling the economy apart, only by broadening and strengthening it. But he is starting well. He is a realist as well as a humanist.

Things are rockier in Israel-Palestine. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Chairman Yasser Arafat know that their personal fate is committed to making their agreement work, but they are not helping each other. They are scoring small points, each proving that he can't be nudged or outplayed.

It is in Mr. Rabin's interest, as much as Mr. Arafat's, to show that the PLO can deliver functioning civil government in Jericho and Gaza, and move on to early elections in all the occupied territories. The United States and Europe have pledged a lot of money to help make the Palestinian areas viable. It should start flowing now. Waiting until there is a solid administration would be self-defeating.

But other parts of the world, from Haiti to Bosnia, beyond empty, often misleading gestures. There should be no pretense that there are just a few overwhelming trouble spots. When Zaire, with 40 million people, blows, Somalia and Rwanda are likely to fall in memory as relatively minor tragedies. Yet Zaire, too, has reached the category of a totally failed state, one that the United States and some West European countries have a major responsibility for helping slide to disaster.

The idea that Haiti, advanced more sanctions on its already desperate, beleaguered people is too weird for Alice in Wonderland. As for the idea of invasion, the U.S. Marines had nearly 20 years (1915 to 1934) ostensibly trying to "fix" Haiti. Not only Haitians but the whole of Latin America could be expected to rise in outrage if they tried again.

Algeria is on the brink of a particularly nasty civil war that would have reverberations throughout the Islamic world. France and its European neighbors have even more reason to fear an overwhelming torrent of refugees from across the Mediterranean.

What could be grave trouble, with implications for the future of Russia, is brewing between Moscow and Kiev over Crimea. Not everything gets on the nightly television news. There isn't time, and there aren't enough camera crews to report it all. And then there is Bosnia.

These are only current urgencies that leaders have to decide about quickly, nothing to do with the long-term issues like the global agenda — population, environment, development and so on. There is neither a universal guide for how to sort them out, nor the luxury of ignoring them to adopt a specific pet cause.

Perhaps it is time for another "X" overview. I refer to the famous article that George Kennan signed anonymously, recommending "containment" as the way to deal with Soviet expansionism — neither passive indifference nor preventive war. His secretary of state, George Marshall, grasped the meaning, and with Harry Truman put the policy into effect.

Another kind of containment is needed now, recognizing that we can't repair everything, but we can't stand aside with meaningless speeches. Washington must discern what America can do, explain it to people, and mobilize their energies. For that it needs an activist secretary of state able to articulate basic policy to Congress and the public. There are several attractive candidates.

From all parts of the world now, the chorus of complaints is swelling about the "lack of consistency, cohesion and effectiveness" in U.S. policy, as an Australian diplomat wrote on this page on Wednesday. They are saying it is broke, try to fix it.

© Flora Lewis

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Recalled to Life

NEW YORK — A despatch from Columbus, Ohio, says that a young woman named Eleanor Marks apparently died a week ago and preparations were made for her funeral. While the coffin was being taken to the graveside a faint tapping in its interior was heard by the men carrying it, and the lid being removed it was found that the supposed corpse was alive.

She was removed to her residence and is now recovering. She says she had full knowledge all the time of what was passing while arrangements were being made for her burial, but was unable to give any sign of consciousness until the fear of being interred alive aroused her to action.

1919: Peterhof Is Taken

PARIS — Despatches received here indicated that the anti-Bolsheviks' march on Petrograd is proceeding with continued success. From Stockholm, it is announced that Peterhof

has been taken by the northern army of volunteers acting in conjunction with the British fleet operating in the Gulf of Finland. The importance of this capture is considerable. Peterhof, on the south coast of the gulf, being only twenty-four kilometers from Petrograd. An invasion of Finland is also expected at any moment.

1944: Summer Offensive

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] The Allied offensive in Europe will come off some time this summer, President Roosevelt said this afternoon (May 26) at a press conference at which he strongly urged adoption of a Washington newspaper's suggestion that the term "invasion" be dropped once and for all and that the more accurate word "liberation" be used for the impending operations on the Continent. Mr. Roosevelt also raised the possibility that he may be planning to be on hand in England when the great drive against the Axis is started.



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The Russians' Subversion And Why It Still Disturbs

By William Pfaff

EVIAN-LES-BAINS, France—Alexander Solzhenitsyn has returned to Russia. His fellow dissident Mstislav Rostropovich remains in the West, installed in Washington as conductor of the National Symphony, and here in this faded but once fashionable spa, where for the last 19 years he has conducted a notable spring music festival with an emphasis on American music schools and young American performers, this year from Philadelphia's Curtis Institute.

The conductor owes his exile from his native Russia to his friendship with Mr. Solzhenitsyn, and to the support that he and his wife, Galina Vishnevskaya, gave to the Solzhenitsyns in their persecution. The Rostropovichs took the Solzhenitsyns in when the Soviet authorities deprived the latter of their home.

Mr. Rostropovich has described the act as motivated by human solidarity rather than politics, but it was inevitably an act of political defiance, and it earned him and his wife places in the melancholy Russian tradition of politically motivated victimizations of artists, a tradition that originated long before there was a Soviet Russia. It was a phenomenon of the czarist period, from the time, early in the last century, of the romantic rebellion against absolutism.

The preoccupation of despots with writers is logical. Writers, whether they are novelists, playwrights, poets or political intellectuals, deal with the human plight in terms that have implicit if not overt social and political significance and commitment. The intentions of Mr. Solzhenitsyn, the novelist, have been moral and properly artistic, rather than directly political, but for that reason he has had more explosive political effect than had been a simple polemicist.

He has written to tell the truth about the experience of Russia during his lifetime and before, a truth whose expression inevitably proved intolerable to the Soviet authorities, and very often even to readers in the West, who had imposed upon Bolshevik Russia ideological preconceptions of their own, suiting their own agenda, whether of left or right.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn was a subversive force with respect to all of them—and may yet again become one, in the Russia of Boris Yeltsin, as he returns. An intense controversy has broken out in Russia over the ostentatiously symbolic return of Mr. Solzhenitsyn, by way of the Russian Far East and the city of Magadan, where prisoners destined for the gulag were classified and dispatched

to their destinies. He will then travel across Russia, according to his wife, "in order to understand the realities of life in his country today."

He has been attacked in the press as returning "in ceremonial robes," expecting adulation, and has been defended in equally passionate terms. He has already made clear his harsh opinion of the imported "hamburger culture" of Moscow today, and of the alliances of ex-nomenklatura members with "financial sharks" and "nouveau riches." He has also said that the present borders of Russia are "wrong," and that Ukraine, Belarus, and much of Kazakhstan properly belong inside Russia.

Music has always presented a different problem to authoritarian regimes. It provides another and more subtle articulation of truth than the writer does, becoming political mainly when it is confronted with totalitarian demands for conformity and ideological correctness—which is to say, when authority demands spiritual submission.

However, music, like all of the arts, is a practical affair in that it makes things—compositions and performances. It is work, a tangible accomplishment, at the same time that it is part of the persisting effort of men and women to perceive and penetrate to the center of reality. In that respect it discomforts any political regime that claims to define the meaning and purpose of human action.

It scandalizes because it transcends, without doing so in any overtly political way. The kind of contemporary Western artist who sets out to scandalize audiences by presenting what ordinary people find blasphemous or disgusting considers himself or herself a political activist. These artists are actually trivially re-enacting that attack on conventional sentiments that had a purpose in the 19th century but a century later has become not only cliché, but a cliché that claims and finds subsidy from the very bourgeoisie it purports to attack. It thereby consolidates the power of those it pretends to attack, and it is rewarded accordingly.

There is no transcendence in that. Music disturbs convention and authority because it transcends, and because it is not explicitly political it is a source of true subversion. Mstislav Rostropovich's art is more profound than that of Alexander Solzhenitsyn because it has no conscious political mission.

Art is more important and enduring than politics or history. This is a difficult admission for politicians, historians or journalists to make. But the truth is that when everything else is buried and windswept, lost to archaeology and myth, art survives—the vase, the statue at Delphi on which human consciousness dwains, the text of the tragedy, the poem, the quartet's score—even the memory of a Rostropovich performance.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reach Out to the Cubans

Regarding "Cuba: Don't Reward Castro, Tighten the Embargo" (Opinion, May 16) by Vicente Echerrri:

It is high time for the United States to open its mind and its arms and welcome Cuba back into the family of nations. This is not to recognize the aging Fidel Castro; this move would, of course, be made in spite of Fidel.

The Cuban people are enduring great hardships because of a distorted and worn-out vision that Mr. Castro imposes on this once prosperous nation. A large body of hard-nosed Cuban exiles living in the United States oppose any gestures of friendship toward Cuba. They would interpret such a move as kowtowing to Mr. Castro. They are wrong.

If the United States approached the Cuban people with friendship, Mr. Castro would quickly be shunted off to the museum for failed, overripe dictators. Peace and accord would bring rich rewards to both countries. The fact that Mr. Castro is too stubborn and proud to start the process should not prevent the United States from doing it.

EDWARD RAPP,
Duras, France.

Presidency Under Attack

Regarding "America to Clinton: We Hate You! Go Ahead, Take It Personally" (May 23) by Anne Devroy, and "Journalist Loses His Column After Attacking Nixon" (May 23):

The next time someone you know begins carping about the "liberal media," I suggest that you show them the two articles cited above.

THOMAS S. HARRINGTON,
Santiago de Compostela, Spain.

Don't Pressure Bosnia

Regarding "Bosnia After Vietnam: Ignorance, Bad Mistakes" (Opinion, May 20) by Gregory Clark:

Mr. Clark wants the United States to join Western Europe in pressuring the Bosnians to compromise with the Serbs. But the parallel he draws with Vietnam does not stand up. During the Vietnam War, Washington could no doubt have brought pressure on Saigon to compromise by withdrawing military support.

But the Bosnian government has no fighting allies; it is not even allowed to buy arms to defend itself. The only extra pressure that can be applied is what the West Europeans are now doing—threatening to halt humanitarian aid and stop their very limited protection of certain cities. The United States should have nothing to do with this. At the least, the West should not prevent the Bosnian government if it tries to win back some of its territory, including areas that have fallen victim to "ethnic cleansing."

CLIFFORD SMITH,
Brussels.

Shades of Soapy

Regarding "For 'Serial Diner,' Jail Is Main Course" (May 20) by Rick Bragg:

What a sad comment on our times that Gangaram Mahes should be characterized as a "serial diner," rather than as the lineal descendant of Soapy, the hobo hero of O. Henry's classic "The Cop and the Anthem," to whom jail represented "three months of assured board and bed... the essence of things desirable."

REBECCA BRITTE,
Paris.

The 'Nice, Ordinary Chap' Was a Bit More Than That

By Barry James

PARIS—Chris George was an obscure high school science teacher on the Scottish island ofIslay, but the report of his death in a London newspaper this week brought me up with a start. For I had just been reading about his family in Rebecca West's monumental survey of the Balkans, "Black Lamb and Grey Falcon."

George was not his real name. He was Prince Hristifor Karadjordjevic, nephew of the last reigning monarch of Yugoslavia.

MEANWHILE

va, King Peter. He was also cousin of the heir to the nonexistent Serbian throne, Crown Prince Alexander.

This is a circular story, because some time ago the crown prince shared an informal crust with some of us at the International Herald Tribune.

Although I did not give too much credence to the possibility of his becoming the king of Serbia, he did strike me as being more knowledgeable and certainly a lot more pleasant than former Yugoslavia's current rulers.

Talking to him gave me a yen to know more about the Karadjordjevic royal family and its tragic history of plots and assassinations, which is how I came to be reading Rebecca West's 1942 tome.

The publicity-shy Chris George, who served incognito as a noncommissioned officer in the British Army for eight years before retraining as a teacher, followed a family tradition of unconventional and reclusiveness. His most illustrious ancestor, King Peter I of Serbia, lived penuriously in Geneva before being summoned to the throne.

Like Chris George, Peter elected to become a soldier. He attended the military schools of Saint-Cyr and Metz, fought for France in the Franco-Prussian War, was wounded and decorated, and then studied law and social science. He translated John Stuart Mill's "Essay on Liberty" into Serbian, married a Montenegrin princess and had three children, was widowed, and eked out a living in Geneva by copying legal documents.

A group of officers found him there in 1903 and offered him the throne after the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga, last of the Obrenovic dynasty. Peter, who regarded himself as the rightful monarch, accepted, arrived in Belgrade within two weeks of the assassination, and immediately lifted press censorship, saying, "Serbia shall henceforth know what other countries think of it."

The memory of the assassination tarnished his welcome, but Peter soon amazed his countrymen with his industriousness and simple ways. He tramped the country on foot, calling in unannounced on hospitals and schools. He introduced modern financial methods and made sure that civil servants got paid. All of which to the Serbians, Rebecca West said, seemed "picturesque and exotic."

"It was to them what their national costume is to us," she wrote. "They stood gaping, while by continuous probability Peter brought his own state to financial order."

More importantly, under Peter the Serbs finally broke the back of the Ottoman empire during the first Balkan war. Peter's heir, Alexander, was assassinated by a fascist-backed Croat in Marseille in 1934. Alexander's cousin, Paul, became regent and his son became king as Peter II. A coup d'état forced Paul to abdicate. Hitler invaded, and Peter went to London after a brief but brave resistance. With the establishment of the Tito regime after the war, the Yugoslav royals had no place, and now the country they helped build lies in pieces.

Despite his connections with the British monarchy (the Duke of Edinburgh was his great-uncle) and occasional gilded invitations from Buckingham Palace, Chris George decided early that a privileged life was not for him. Overcoming family demands that he should go to officer training school, he joined the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers as a private and became a helicopter maintenance engineer.

After leaving the army with the rank of sergeant, he took an engineering degree at Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh, and accepted the teaching assignment on Islay last year.

He seemed happy in the job, and was by all accounts popular with pupils and colleagues. One described him as a "thoroughly nice, ordinary chap." He enjoyed hiking over Islay with another teacher, lived by himself in a rented house, and told colleagues nothing of his past.

On May 14, he was killed in an accident while cycling home along a lonely road. He was 34. The funeral took place this past Monday, and his ashes were scattered over the island, far from Serbia. "He was a very good boy," said Alexander. "He worked very hard and succeeded on his own. That was very admirable."

International Herald Tribune.

History Is Speeding Up

The strategic concept of Greater Serbia is bankrupt. Economically, politically and militarily, the resources of President Slobodan Milosevic are limited. He still has a lot of political maneuvering space left, but history in the Balkans is picking up speed. Just from its efforts at survival, the Bosnian army has become one of the toughest fighting forces in the world. Serbian military strength has decreased in terms of numbers, materiel, and combat morale. The Serbs seem to have realized it is too late now to launch an offensive and are more likely to seek any changes through negotiation.

—From the May issue of War Report, Bulletin of the Institute for War & Peace Reporting (London).

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Scenes from Suzhou, in the Yangtze river basin, a city that Marco Polo described for Westerners more than 700 years ago.

Suzhou: Silk, Canals and Marco Polo

By Thomas Fuller
International Herald Tribune

SUZHOU, China—Sitting on a sidewalk in this ancient Chinese city is a man who makes rattaps for a living. He wears a worn navy-blue sport coat, his graying hair is cut short enough to stand on end and an extinguished cigarette hangs from his mouth. A small audience of schoolchildren and passersby is less interested in the wire that he twists and cuts to make the rattaps than in the demonstration model displayed on the sidewalk: a medium-sized rat, caught by its hind leg, desperately tries to gnaw itself free. Next to the rattap maker on the same sidewalk a man sells bicycle seats and fixes flat tires. Two steps farther is a machine that crushes sugar cane and makes juice from it. Suzhou's two-lined avenues and narrow back alleys are replete with similar scenes, making it a great city to see on foot.

Rats and traps, however, are not what put Suzhou on the tourist map, nor what has brought foreigners here for centuries. It was, and chiefly is, worms and looms. Suzhou's silk embroidery, classified as one of the four major types in China, can be traced back to the third century.

Foreign visits to Suzhou seem to have started with the arrival of a Venetian tourist some years ago who noted that the inhabitants of the city, "live by trade and industry, have silk in great quantity and make much silken cloth for their clothing."

By his description not much has changed in Suzhou since Marco Polo's visit in 1276. The distant smokestacks are evidence of today's industry and a banner strung across the entrance to a silk mill proof of ongoing trade. "What Boundless Joys to Have Friends From Afar," it reads.

It seems only fitting that Marco Polo was the first European to describe Suzhou to his fellow Europeans. Linked with the Grand Canal by a series of smaller waterways that crisscross the city, Suzhou has predictably been called the Venice of the East. Polo, prone to exaggeration, described it in this way: "Let me tell you that in this city there are fully 6,000 stone bridges, such that one or two galleys could readily pass beneath them."

Today, within the same confines of the moat that Polo must have crossed, there are 175 bridges, of which only a handful could fit anything larger than a canoe underneath. Remarkably, however, the canals are still used to transport produce from the surrounding countryside to the city's markets. Located in the Yangtze river basin, Suzhou has long profited from both the fertile soil that the river provides and the transport that it carries via the Grand Canal.

More important for Suzhou's trade and industry today is nearby, massive Shanghai. The city that expands daily under towering cranes—and nightly by the lights attached to them—is just 75 minutes by train from Suzhou. Day trips from Shanghai to Suzhou can be done, in addition to the train, by bus or taxi. Once travel becomes easier between the two cities, Suzhou could foreseeably be considered a suburb of Shanghai, qualifying it perhaps as one of the world's top 10 places to buy property.

Compared with Shanghai, certainly one thing that Suzhou has more of is gardens. Not Western-style flower gardens, but rocks, kiosks, pagodas and ponds. Perhaps the most well-known is the Humble Administrator's Garden, which, by one account, takes its name from a Chinese proverb of the Jin Dynasty: "Irrigating gardens and raising vegetables for daily meals are also a way for a

bumble person to manage administrative affairs."

Needless to say, there are no vegetables in the garden; instead, plenty of trees, ponds, and Chinese tourists photographing each other. Paths guide the visitor through sitting rooms that overlook the ponds. The chambers have names such as the Hall of 36 Pairs of Mandarin Ducks and are decorated with framed prints and paintings.

ADMISSION to the garden, like nearly all museums and parks in China, costs several times more for foreign "guests" than for Chinese. "Guest" is perhaps the most feared word for foreigners in China as it is almost always used in conjunction with an inflated tourist price. Train fares, boat tickets and rooms in some hotels are subject to foreign pricing as well. By Western standards, the foreign prices are still cheap, but sometimes you clearly get what you pay for. Overseas Chinese are the lucky ones with this system—which is largely based on appearance—as they often slip through the cracks and manage to pay the "Chinese" price.

Fortunately, most of Suzhou's charm bears no admission price. A walk through the alleys, past the shops, markets and homebased businesses is as rewarding, if not more, than a visit to the Hall of 36 Pairs of Mandarin Ducks. Bicycles are the main form of locomotion in the alleys, the sound of bicycle bells undoubtedly more pleasant than the truck horns blaring on Suzhou's bigger streets.

Judging from the number of stores a visitor gets in the alleys and along the canals, it's hard to say who's on display. Schoolchildren have invariably learned the one word they assume all foreigners know and relish each opportunity to use it. Passing

a pack of kids sounds something like this: "ELLOELLOELLOELLO."

The canals are less picturesque but perhaps more functional than those of Venice, which the Chinese might be tempted to call the Suzhou of the West. Inevitably but sadly, the functioning canals have their share of pollution, in part because of a popular notion that they serve as the local garbage dump.

Suzhou's dilapidated canal-side housing seems to be giving way to modernity these days. The city's main east-west waterway is undergoing a large-scale face-lift involving the destruction of all that was beside it. Bulldozers accompany hundreds of human earth-movers, proof that the concept of cool labor is not dead. The construction is due to be completed less than two years from now. Future visitors to Suzhou can only hope that the project's planners keep the charm of a city that has entertained visitors from the West for 700 years.

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■ Howard Jenkins became a millionaire on his lunch break, and he didn't have to rob a bank. In fact, it was the bank's computer that put \$88 million in his account. The Associated Press said the 31-year-old promotional manager in Tampa, Florida, withdrew \$4 million and took his girlfriend to lunch. Then he went back to the bank—with his lawyer, in case he was arrested—and gave back every cent. Nice while it lasted.

Of Jazz and Minarets: The Charm of Istanbul

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ISTANBUL—In a world that is changing rapidly, Istanbul remains a flavor of the exotic that seems increasingly rare, even in Turkey. Although the city's outer limits have been transformed by high-rises and freeways, the central core of old Istanbul remains intact: the six minarets of the Sultan Ahmet mosque, the clamorous tangle of the Grand Bazaar, Topkapı Palace and the spangled confines of the Bosphorus with its shoreline villas and grand Ottoman palaces.

That is not to say, though, that the newer areas are without attraction. For Istanbul's smart set—far more at home with Armani suits than with any vestigial memory of the fez—the city's residential spread onto the eastern shoreline of the Bosphorus provides the setting for some of the trendiest new discos and restaurants.

And, with the expanding Istanbul International Festival offering theater, classical music and jazz through July, the city is also striving to carve a place on a cultural circuit offering a range of drama, opera and ballet. Yet the charm of the city is still its simpler offerings—the ferry ride on the Bosphorus to the fish restaurants of its northernmost settlements, or just browsing through the wares of rug dealers, enjoying the bargaining without a commitment to buy.

THE dominant event in this year's Istanbul calendar is the Istanbul Festival, which started in April with a movie section, moves on to theater, classical music from June 15 to July 21 and ends with jazz from July 10 to 25.

The classical section (telephone 258-52-12) offers an array of works by Brahms, Wagner and Beethoven, played by several orchestras including the Dresden Philharmonic, the BBC Symphony Orchestra and the Kirov Opera and Chorus, all at St. Irene's Church on the grounds of the Topkapı Palace. Ticket prices range from \$10 to \$25. Soloists giving recitals at St. Irene's include the flutist James Galway and the cellist Julian Lloyd Weber.

The jazz program at the Open Air Theater, Harbiye, Istanbul, between July 10 and 25 promises performances by a wide range of jazz and rock artists including the Bobby McFerrin trio, Gary Moore, Jack Bruce, Ginger Baker and Neil Young.

Many of Istanbul's traditional sights are in the Sultan Ahmet district. With crowded sidewalks and too much traffic, Istanbul is not really a walker's city, so it comes as something of a relief that city authorities have broadened the sidewalks around the Sultan Ahmet district, and Istiklal Caddesi, the main shopping street running from Taksim Square down toward the Bosphorus, has been turned into a pedestrian area with a turn-of-the-century tramline running down its middle.

Sadly, the old Galata Bridge across the Golden Horn, with its accumulation of water-level eateries and vendors beneath it, has been replaced by a newer, more sterile version that, while more suited to the weight of Istanbul's modern traffic flows, offers none of its predecessor's bustle.

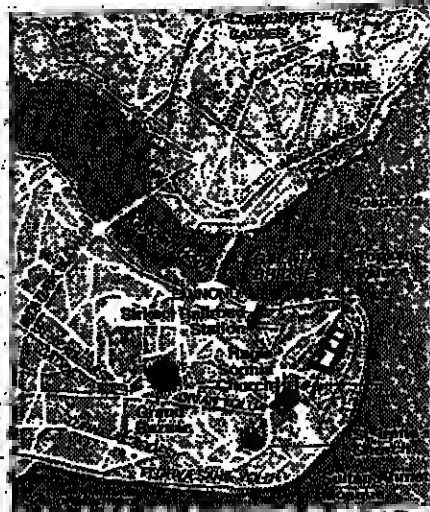
No visit to Istanbul is complete without an hour's Bosphorus Ferry ride from Eminönü, the principal boat-landing on the Golden Horn near the main Sirked railroad station, to Rumeli Kavagi on the western bank at the northern tip of the Bosphorus and Anadolu Kavagi on the eastern bank. The ferry leaves from the Eminönü jetty at 10:35 A.M. and 1:35 P.M. and a return ticket costs just over \$1. The slightly rundown vessels lagged up the Bosphorus, stopping at just about every landing on the way and giving spectacular views of the two soaring bridges connecting Europe and Asia and of the 15th-century Rumeli Hisari fortress.

Once at Rumeli Kavagi or Anadolu Kavagi, there is ample time for a meal at one of many fish restaurants where a hunch of freshly caught Black Sea fish with Turkish meze (hors d'oeuvres) costs between \$10 and \$15. Istanbul's hotel operators seem to have concentrated in recent years on creating

spectacular new places with magnificent views of the Bosphorus and high prices. Several hotels offer accommodations with more unusual or historic connotations, albeit at a price. The ornate Pera Palas (Tepebasi, 251-45-60, fax 251-40-89) is the same 19th-century establishment once used by travelers on the old Orient Express. The hotel's six suites and some of its 139 rooms have views over the Golden Horn and the minarets beyond. A double costs \$180 plus tax.

Less expensive and equally quaint is the 20-room Yeşil Ev (5 Kabasakal Caddesi, Sultanahmet, 517 67 85, fax 517 67 80), a restored Ottoman villa equipped throughout with period furniture from the 19th century. It lies close to the Sultan Ahmet mosque and the Topkapı palace. A double costs \$125 plus tax.

Istanbul's restaurants have boomed in recent years with the economic turnaround of



the 1980s and the sudden appearance of a new middle class looking for the same sophistication they would find in Europe. At the same time, it is still possible to eat for a few dollars on a plate of doner kebab and other Turkish specialties at eateries near the main sites in Sultan Ahmet.

For the smart set, the in place is 29 (Yirmidokuz in Turkish) at Ulus Parki, Etiler (265 61 81). It has a stunning Bosphorus view and the chef is French. Dinner with wine will cost a minimum of \$40 a person. Starters include seafood crepes at \$6, artichokes in olive oil at \$5 and smoked salmon at \$8. A la carte specialties include poached sea bass (around \$10), lamb fillet (\$8) and a variety of kebabs and kofte meatballs at \$5 to \$8.

KORFEZ, on the Asian side of the Bosphorus, 78 Korfez Caddesi, Kanlica (216-413 4314, closed Monday), is another seaside place in a similar price range. The specialty is sea bass, oven-roasted in layers of rock-salt, above and below it. Then, when it is brought to the table, the waiters crack open the salty shell and serve the fish inside.

Sureyya at 26 Istinye Caddesi, Istinye (277-58-56, closed Sunday), is one of Istanbul's old favorites, offering Russian, Turkish and European cuisine. Caviar blinis and chicken Kiev are specialties. Prices for dinner with wine start at around \$25 a person.

Slightly cheaper is the Asiyane in the Karıye Hotel, 18 Karıye Cami Sokak, Edirnekapı (534-84-14), next to the Church of Chora. Asiyane offers three fixed-price menus ranging from \$12 to \$18 without wine and all composed of traditional Turkish cuisine. The most extensive, at \$18, features an array of dishes made with olive oil, such as stuffed vegetables, followed by hot appetizers, the Sultan's Favorite veal stew on a bed of aubergine purée, salads and a choice of desserts.

For budget travelers, any number of eateries at Sultan Ahmet offer cheap doner, rice, lentil soup, beans, lamb dishes and dessert. One of the oldest is Sultanahmet Koftecisi (12A Divanyolu Caddesi, 513-14-38) known for its meatballs. The average price of a meal is around \$5.

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Maverick

Directed by Richard Donner.
U.S.

Fast, funny, full of straight-
ahead action and tongue-in-
cheek jokes, "Maverick" is "Le-
thal Weapon" meets "Butch
Cassidy and the Sundance Kid."

That combination won't win any
prizes for originality, but it
works like a movie magic
dream. Heading for a high-
stakes poker game on a river-
boat, Bret Maverick (Mel Gib-
son) is a few days away, \$3,000
short and trailed by villains
hired to keep him out of the
game. On the way he hooks up
with Jodie Foster as Annabelle
Bransford, a semi-efficient con
woman, and James Garner, tele-
vision's original Maverick, as
Zane Cooper, a marshal who can
teach Maverick a thing or two
about spiciness survival. As they
buddle their way through the
Old West, they turn it into the
New West of moviedom with
their smart contemporary tone.

Richard Donner, who directed
Gibson in all three "Lethal
Weapon" pictures, takes a simi-
lar approach here. Just as "Le-
thal Weapon" is an action movie
that chuckles at action movies
without straining anyone's
brain, "Maverick" exploits and
undermines every western cliché
from gunfights to war-whooping
Indians to runaway stage-
coaches and heroes hanging off
cliffs. William Goldman isn't
shy about borrowing from his
own classic "Butch Cassidy"

screenplay. No meeting between
strangers is quite what it seems
in this story, which relies on con
after con after con. You don't
have to know anything about
poker to guess that even away
from the table, everyone in

"Maverick" is bluffing all the
time. (Coryn James, NYT)

Even Cowgirls Get the Blues

Directed by Gus Van Sant.
U.S.

It's entirely possible that "Even
Cowgirls Get the Blues," Tim
Robbins' cultish novel about
Sissy Hanks—a proto-
feminist hitchhiker with overzeal-
ous thumbs and smoldering sexual-
ity—is unfilmable. But if it is:
—the only thing that holds the
book together in the first place.
Bereft of atmosphere, or even
coherence, the movie becomes
an episodic parade of goofballs,
eccentrics and lesbians whose
lives and purposes are barely
outlined. Sissy and company de-
serve better than this. How could
Van Sant—maker of "Mala
Noche," "Drugstore Cowboy"
and "My Own Private Idaho"—
produce such an unimaginative
disaster? How did he go from im-

age-post to all thumbs? He
seems also to have instructed his
numerous performers (including
Keanu Reeves, John Hurt,
Lorraine Bracco, Rain Phoenix
and Pat Morita) to exhibit
their dumbest instincts. Even
Hurt, who plays the ultra-flam-
boyant Countess, is oddly sub-
dued. As for Thurman, who
brings grace to almost every-
thing, her Sissy seems weighed
down by those prosthetic, zoo-
chick-squint, zucchini-like
eyes. She has called the "Even
Dead Get the Blues."

(Desson Howe, WP)

Beverly Hills Cop III

Directed by John Landis.
U.S.

In "Beverly Hills Cop III," Ed-
die Murphy once again mus-
cles and drives his way through
the 90210 zone of boutiques,
taxis and bad guys. With the
screenwriter Steven E. ("48
Hrs.") de Souza at the word-
processor and John ("Trading
Places") Landis in the director's
chair, Murphy is clearly in fami-
liar company as they all embark
on his goofy vanity project. But
de Souza's script—in which
Axel Foley (Murphy) searches a
California amusement park to
find the man who killed his po-
lice chief (Gill Hill)—is an unin-
spired, long-winded know-
what-you-will. Although Landis's
comic routines provide occa-
sional relief, they're tired re-
prises from previous "Cop"
films. And as Foley reunites with
L.A. cop Billy Rosewood (Judge
Reinhold) and mop-topped
Serge (Bronson Pinchot), the hu-
mor becomes as fatigued as that
other dismal Murphy sequel,
"Another 48 Hrs."

(Desson Howe, WP)

Uma Thurman in "Even Cowgirls Get the Blues."

"Maverick" is bluffing all the
time. (Coryn James, NYT)

Even Cowgirls Get the Blues

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an episodic parade of goofballs,
eccentrics and lesbians whose
lives and purposes are barely
outlined. Sissy and company de-
serve better than this. How could
Van Sant—maker of "Mala
Noche," "Drugstore Cowboy"
and "My Own Private Idaho"—
produce such an unimaginative
disaster? How did he go from im-

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LEISURE

Saving a Fallen Star Rome's Via Veneto Getting a Face-Lift

By Roderick Conway Morris
International Herald Tribune

ROME — Via Veneto had, by the late 1950s, become not so much a thoroughfare as an ongoing celebrity soap opera. On a good night its couple-of-hundred-yard strip of bars and restaurants attracted more stars and big names — from Audrey Hepburn, Anita Ekberg, Anna Magnani and Gary Cooper, to Orson Welles, Tennessee Williams, Jean Cocteau and Coco Chanel — per square café table than anywhere else on earth.

Men were men (and not infrequently several sheets to the wind), starlets were as likely to appear with a leopard on a leash as a lapdog, and current and former VIPs such as the exiled King Farouk of Egypt, made spirited attempts to throttle intrusive photographers.

There were public scenes galore. Ava Gardner and Frank Sinatra, offering so history relates, almost nightly performances at Via Veneto's Excelsior Hotel, as the couple slugged out round after round of their tempestuous marriage — the staff looking on, as powerless to arrest the conflict as the average UN peacekeeping force.

In "La Dolce Vita," Fellini immortalized Via Veneto's hyperactive lifestyle, lights and crawling stream of honking traffic — out of which, every so often swooped Vespa-borne, kamikaze paparazzi, flash guns blazing — in such appalled and loving detail that the street itself became a star of the film.

(Via Veneto was then such a megalomaniac of activity that the director had to build a replica of it on a lot at Cinecittà to shoot the scenes set there.)

But after the binge of the '50s and '60s a protracted hangover set in. The beautiful people ceased to be beautiful, or moved on elsewhere. The famous watering holes — Café de Paris, Doney, Strega and Rosati — lost their luster and began to close down, some for prolonged periods, others, it seemed, forever.

Eighteen months ago two establishments were shut by the health inspectors. Brief notoriety returned when it emerged that some of Via Veneto's remaining bars had become a favorite place for gay men in gray

suits to hand over cash-filled envelopes — the stock-in-trade of Italy's "Tangentopoli" (BribeCity) scandal.

But by last spring the Italian press was gleefully declaring the party over — and Vin Veneto well and truly dead.

Last summer Via Veneto's top strip, leading up to the Porta Pinciana gateway in Rome's third-century walls, where show biz's *monde entier* used to gather, was closed to traffic by the municipality — prompting some cheerful souls to predict that this was all that was needed to transform the once teeming drag into a hushed Memory Lane.

BUT the Vin Veneto Association — a group of hoteliers, restaurateurs and residents dedicated to reviving the street's fortunes — led by Mario Miconi, who started his career as a bellboy at the Excelsior in 1948, and is now its director, living in the hotel (describing himself as the "Prisoner of the Via Veneto") — thinks otherwise.

"Every other major capital has a closed section of the town for pedestrians — so why not Rome?" said Miconi, as we took a stroll up the middle of the Via Veneto, where the old traffic markings on the tarmac are crossed by new benches, flower beds and slightly surreal, artificial grassy mounds that have erupted here and there, sprouting shrubs, bamboo thickets and even (as in cartoon desert islands) solitary palm trees — all installed with money raised by the association.

"We want to improve the street in all kinds of ways — hold concerts, exhibitions and other events to bring people here and show that it is still alive," said Miconi. Already, the famous old bars like Café de Paris, Doney and the refurbished Harry's Bar, all previously closed, are functioning again.

Meanwhile, the Swiss jeweler Chopard, attracted by Via Veneto's new image, has opened its first shop in Italy there. Strega, once a celebrated literary hangout, which used to award its own annual book prize, belongs to Wuppel and is being converted from a fast-food outlet into a more stylish rendezvous (though whether today's literati will be able to afford the prices remains to be seen).

"Before the war," said Miconi, "Vin Veneto was most of all a place for Italian writers



Orson Welles on the Via Veneto in 1958, when the street was in its heyday.

and intellectuals. The Americans discovered it when Rome was liberated. General Mark Clark made his headquarters at the Excelsior, and the Palazzo Margherita down the street became the U.S. Embassy. That's why the American movie stars started coming here in the '50s.

"In those days people came by ocean liner, with piles of cases and trunks and their dogs, and stayed for weeks. It's not like that anymore — everybody's in such a rush these

How to Eat Cheaply, And Well, in London

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

STEREOTYPES die hard, and drive our perceptions to the extent that bad food in Britain has become a self-fulfilling prophecy. But most savvy travelers will agree that London has become one of the great eating-out capitals in the world, rivaling Paris and New York for quality and ethnic variety.

Over the past 10 years, British cuisine (which at its worst was overdone meat and soggy vegetables, and at its best, prime produce done simply) has been overwhelmed by

you there. Some entries are shown marooned in the middle of blocks, or on unnamed streets. "The inflated-price restaurants and rip-off joints tend to be in Mayfair or the heart of Knightsbridge," says Peter Harden. "If you're going to spend what I think is the normal amount for dinner in London, which is £25-£30 per person, you'd probably do better to head out to where the real Londoners eat — which is Chelsea, Kensington or perhaps Primrose Hill to the north."

Some restaurants are decisively put down (Veeraswamy: "Food almost inedible and grossly overpriced"; Cecconi's: "Its loyal following have more money than sense"). So why include them?

"Because they are places that are too famous for us to ignore," Peter Harden says. "For example, we are very complimentary about Scott's; Langan Brasserie has been cruising quite monstrously. The Dorchester is so upstaged by its have-told the hotel bookshop not to stock our guides."

"Cheap Eats" includes, as you would expect, pubs, wine bars, cafés and take-aways along with a sprinkling of pricey restaurants that offer good-value lunch menus. (About 80 percent of the entries are to be found in "London Restaurants 1994.") For example,

"modern British" — which has been variously described as modern international with Mediterranean overtones, Californian-Italian, or just plain eclectic. You are likely to find charcoal-broiled steak sharing the menu with couscous, ratatouille and salmon fishcakes.

The problem for the visitor is that straying into the wrong places can lead to some pretty diabolical culinary (and wallet-threatening) experiences. London does not offer as good value at cheaper places as you get in Paris or New York. I'm glad to say that help is now at hand with the publication of "Harden's Good Cheap Eats in London 1994" — a guide to more than 400 places where you can get a good meal for less than £20 (£30) in head for two courses, a glass of wine, coffee, tax, service. The guide has been compiled and written by two brothers, Richard and Peter Harden, who gave up a career in merchant banking four years ago to eat their way around London and publish the findings.

"Cheap Eats" is a companion to "Harden's London Restaurants 1994" — a guide that first came out in 1982.

"We've sampled at least 1,500 meals in the last three years, so we've spent well over £30,000 on eating out," says Peter Harden. "We aimed for a quick fix guide that helps you to make a decision about what is relevant to you and where to go for a certain occasion. The other guides aren't like that. They're either in the 'foodie' press or good for browsing. Most food journalists believe it's their job to be interesting rather than useful."

Richard Harden says: "Our principal inspiration was the Zagat New York City Restaurants' guide. Back in June 1990 I was sitting with the owner of a gallery in SoHo who pointed to my copy of Zagat and exclaimed that 'London could really do with one of those things.'"

Now you are likely to find charcoal-broiled steak sharing the menu with couscous and ratatouille.

The Ivy, the grand old '30s theaterland restaurant, has an affordable lunch menu (£14) on weekends; and throughout August the Savoy group offers a two-course lunch or dinner for £10 at the Savoy (Upstairs), Claridge's (Causerie), the Berkeley (Perpetual), Grill St. Quentin, and Simpson's-on-the-Square. (The Causerie has an "all-you-can-eat" breakfast at lunchtime for £12, but house wine is a regal £15).

Baby Eels: Look at the Eyes Before You Bite

By Mark Kurlansky

AGUINAGA, Spain — Before a Basque bites into a baby eel these days, he wants to see its face. Some blame it on the Japanese and others know better. But everyone knows that some funny eels have been showing up in the Basque provinces of Spain and the only way to be sure of what you are about to eat is to look into those tiny black eyes.

Angulus, 5-centimeter-long (2-inch) baby eels, known in English as evers, are a traditional Basque dish. For centuries they have been scooped out of the rivers just above the mouths in northern Spain. In this Basque village on the Orre River only a few kilometers from San Sebastián, six Basque families are the principal suppliers in the world.

In Aguinaga, the angulus companies wait for nightfall before dragging the river because the evers stay on the bottom resting in the day. They haul up a fine weave of white squirming creatures that they must keep alive in their fresh water tanks for about a week until the backs turn dark. Since a dead eel will turn color, the dark color assures that the eels were taken live, an issue that has grown in importance as the rivers have grown increasingly polluted and inhospitable for the delicate evers.

Like all eels, evers must be cooked live or shortly after death to maintain an agreeable texture. They are then sold all over Spain and exported fresh, frozen or canned to France and Latin America. In the Basque



Illustration by Mark Kurlansky

produce in a factory in the industrial mountain village of Irura, Angulus Aguinaga hopes to sell 500 tons of these pseudo-evers, which they call "gulas" this year.

Surimi is fish from Alaskan waters pressed into blocks on factory ships. Nichirei Corp. of Japan designed machines that force this material out, spaghetti-like, into the shape of evers. A touch of squid ink tints the backs dark.

"It's a completely natural product," asserted Angulus Aguinaga's sales director, Juan Carlos Souto Ibañez, although the ingredients listed on the package includes monosodium glutamate E-615. Souto Ibañez further asserts that unlike angulus, gulas are cholesterol free.

What they are not is eels, and they have neither the same taste nor texture. Visually the main difference is that there is no face. The two black specks that are eyes and the thread line of a tiny mouth on one end are missing. In the Basque provinces, where it is widely believed that the Japanese are in Irura making gulas, some people do not even trust this, and there are persistent rumors that "the Japanese are painting fake faces on gulas."

Souto Ibañez points out that they deliberately left off the faces and changed the name to gulas so that they could not be accused of perpetrating a fraud.

"It's a swindle," José María Otamendi, director of a traditional eel fishery, El Angulero de Aguinaga, nevertheless declared. Although gulas are selling for \$16 instead of \$40 a pound, he asserted that this was still "very expensive for some unknown fish."

Back in the days when Angulus Aguinaga was fishing real angulus and really in Aguinaga, Otamendi worked there but went back to his family business when it changed its product. In hip boots by the swirling tanks of the busy family eel pound, he said, "It is hard work but it is a tradition. It is what my grandfather did and my father and my son."

Angulus Aguinaga claims to be saving the eels and is using the European Union to ban eel fishing. The Orre River is a suspiciously bright green-gray color and its banks are peppered with bits of trash. Not surprisingly it doesn't support as many eels as it once did. The company now buys eels from other parts of Spain, France and England.

The common Atlantic eel that lives in the deep warm waters of the Atlantic off Bermuda, an area known as the Sargasso Sea. At about 10 years of age, eels leave their rivers and return to their birthplace to spawn and then die. The larvae float in the Atlantic for about three years, drifting in currents until they find the mouths of fresh water rivers where they transform into tiny almost translucent evers and swim in with the tide.

The Aguinaga eel families say that there were a few bad years, but now the catches are coming back. But while they are currently having a relatively fruitful year, the future of eels seems questionable since even the eel men admit that most of the eels that they don't catch quickly die in the green Orre.

Mark Kurlansky's most recent book, on European Jewry, will be published this year.

THE ARTS GUIDE / FESTIVALS

Some highlights of European and American music and arts festivals:

AUSTRIA
Bregenz: Festspiele, tel: 43 (0551) 420-2233, July 20 to Aug. 23. On the lake's floating stage, performances of Verdi's "Nabucco," and Zandonai's "Francesca da Rimini." In 1914 opera based on a tragedy by Gabriele d'Annunzio.
Innsbruck: Festwochen der Alten Musik, tel: 43 (512) 57-10-32, Aug. 14 to 27. The program includes Telemann's "Oboe Concerto," Bach's "Brandenburg Concerto No. 2," and other Baroque masterpieces.
Ossach and Villach: Carinthian Summer Festival, tel: 43 (4240) 25-10 June 17 to Aug. 28. Seiji Ozawa conducts the Wiener Philharmoniker on the first night of the festival. In a "Beethoven Total" program extending over several days, all of the cello sonatas and piano concertos will be performed.

FRANCE
Aix-en-Provence: Festival International d'Art Lyrique et de Musique, tel: 33 (49) 54-34-34, July 15 to 30. In the courtyard of the archbishop's palace, Mozart's "Magic Flute," as well as performances of Mozart's "Requiem," conducted by William Christie and Haydn's "The Seasons." In the cathedral, choral programs, including Fauré's "Requiem" and Porgies's "Stabat Mater."
Orange: Chorégies d'Orange, tel: 33 90-51-83-83, July 9 to Aug. 2. In the Theatre Antique, Verdi's "Nabucco" and Puccini's "Tosca" with Gwyneth Jones, Marek Janowski conducts Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Also, Aug. 12 to 27. Performances by the Grand Ballet and opera companies include Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," Verdi's "Requiem" and two ballet evenings.
Saint-Denis: Festival de Saint-Denis, tel: 33 48-13-12-12, June 11 to July 8. Emphasis is on music composed since World War II, with Górecki's Third Symphony, Arvo Part's "Te Deum" and Britten's "War Requiem."

GERMANY
Bayreuth: Richard Wagner Festspiele, tel: 49 (921) 20-221, July 26 to Aug. 28. James Levine conducts the complete "Ring des Nibelungen" in Alfred Kirchner's production. Giuseppe Sin-

galli conducts "Parsifal." Daniel Barenboim "Tristan und Isolde" and Peter Schneider "Der Fliegende Holländer."
Frankfurt: Frankfurt Fest, tel: 49 (89) 1340-400, Aug. 28 to Oct. 3. In the Alte Oper, orchestral concerts by German and foreign orchestras under Kurt Masur, Riccardo Chailly and Esa-Pekka Salonen, chamber music and recitals, performances of the choir and orchestra of the Bolshoi Theatre from Moscow, and the world premiere of "Viva la Vida," a musical homage to the Mexican painter Frida Kahlo.
Italy: Pesaro: Rossini Opera Festival, tel: 39 (721) 34-473, Aug. 11 to 28. A year-long homage to Rossini, a native of Pesaro, with performances of "L'Italiana in Algeri," "Semiramide," "L'Inganno Felice" and the "Stabat Mater."
Spoleto: Festival of Two Worlds, tel: 39 (743) 222-611, June 22 to July 10. Operas with Poulenc's "Les Mamelles de Tirésias" and includes Berg's "Wozzeck." Dance programs include the world premiere of Roland Petit's "Creation Miroclit."

NETHERLANDS
Amsterdam: Holland Festival, tel: 31 (20) 627-8566, June 1 to 30. Nine operas from Monteverdi's "Orfeo" to Max Brand's "Maschinen Hopkins" and recent works by Chinese composers.

NORWAY
Oslo: Chamber Music Festival, tel: 47 (2)

255-25-53, Aug. 3 to 13. In concert halls, churches and castles, performances of ancient and contemporary British music. Barbara Hendricks is one of the guest artists.

PORTUGAL
Estoril: 20th Costa do Estoril Music Festival, tel: 351 (21) 468-5607, July 7 to Aug. 20. The Lithuanian State Symphony Orchestra, under Gintaras Rinkevicius, the Prime Chamber Orchestra, and the Great Bulgarian Voices ensemble.

SPAIN
Santander: Santander International Festival, tel: 34 (42) 314-819, Aug. 1 to 31. Concerts by the London Symphony Orchestra, the Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra; operas include Puccini's "Tosca" and Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" and various chamber music concerts and recitals.

SWEDEN
Drottningholm: Court Theatre, tel: 46 (8) 660-82-25, May 26 to Sept. 8. A new production of "Youth and Folli" by an 18th-century composer, Edward Dupuy. Haydn's "Orlando Paladino," and an evening of Handel's arias and duets.

SWITZERLAND
Gstaad: Musiksommer Gstaad-Saanenland, tel: 41 (30) 304-8838, July 22 to Sept. 10. Yehudi Menuhin conducts the Sinfonia Varsovia and the Philharmonia Hungarica.

Luxembourg
International Festival of Music, tel: 41 (41) 23-32-72, Aug. 17 to Sept. 10. More than 50 performances, including concerts conducted by Kurt Sanderling, Lorin Maazel, Claudio Abbado, Riccardo Muti, recitals by Maurizio Pollini and Kai Klor, chamber orchestras, including the Ingomar Grunauer's "The Writings" directed by Philipp Himmelsmann (Aug. 24, premiere).

Montreux and Vevey
49e Festival de Musique, tel: 41 (21) 963-54-50, Aug. 21 to Sept. 23.

Performances by the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, the Royal Concertgebouw Orchestra and the Scala Philharmonic Orchestra. Among the guest soloists, Maurizio Pollini, Maurice André and Martha Argerich.

Verona
Verdi Festival and Academy, tel: 41 (21) 963-62-22, July 12 to 31. Zubin Mehta opens the festival with the young Israeli Philharmonic. Recitals with the Lamber, Michael Benoit and Barbara Hendricks.

TURKEY
Istanbul: 22nd International Istanbul Music Festival, tel: 90 (212) 258-3212, June 15 to July 21. The 1984-85 guest soloists includes: Eric Vloeberghs, James Galway, Julian Lloyd Webber, and Victoria de Los Angeles.

UNITED STATES
Los Angeles: Hollywood Bowl's Summer Festival, tel: 1 (213) 850-2000, June 26 to Sept. 18. The Los Angeles Philharmonic under Esa-Pekka Salonen, the Detroit Symphony under Neeme Jarvi, and the San Francisco Symphony under Herbert Blomstedt offer orchestral concerts.

Edinburg
Tanglewood Music Center, tel: 1 (617) 266-1492, July 7 to Aug. 29. Seiji Ozawa opens the season with a program featuring Jessye Norman, Yo-Yo Ma, Leon Fleisher and Peter Serkin. Other guest conductors of the Boston Symphony Orchestra include André Previn and Leonard Slatkin. Lorin Maazel conducts the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra.

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culer new places with complete of the Bosphorus and high prices. The Pera Palace (Tel: 231-10-10) is the same hotel as the one used by the Ottoman Empire. The hotel's 135 rooms have been renovated and the minaret has been restored. A double room is \$180 plus tax.

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and the audience appears to be a mix of people. The Pera Palace (Tel: 231-10-10) is the same hotel as the one used by the Ottoman Empire. The hotel's 135 rooms have been renovated and the minaret has been restored. A double room is \$180 plus tax.

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趙國華	廣東	41	大學	教授	廣州	1237	
周國華	廣東	44	大學	教授	廣州	1238	
吳國華	廣東	47	大學	教授	廣州	1239	
孫國華	廣東	50	大學	教授	廣州	1240	
鄭國華	廣東	53	大學	教授	廣州	1241	
馮國華	廣東	56	大學	教授	廣州	1242	
陳國華	廣東	59	大學	教授	廣州	1243	
黃國華	廣東	62	大學	教授	廣州	1244	
梁國華	廣東	65	大學	教授	廣州	1245	
楊國華	廣東	68	大學	教授	廣州	1246	
彭國華	廣東	71	大學	教授	廣州	1247	
呂國華	廣東	74	大學	教授	廣州	1248	
施國華	廣東	77	大學	教授	廣州	1249	
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許國華	廣東	86	大學	教授	廣州	1252	
何國華	廣東	89	大學	教授	廣州	1253	
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羅國華	廣東	95	大學	教授	廣州	1255	
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趙國華	廣東	173	大學	教授	廣州	1281	
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吳國華	廣東	179	大學	教授	廣州	1283	
孫國華	廣東	182	大學	教授	廣州	1284	
鄭國華	廣東	185	大學	教授	廣州	1285	
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陳國華	廣東	191	大學	教授	廣州	1287	
黃國華	廣東	194	大學	教授	廣州	1288	
梁國華	廣東	197	大學	教授	廣州	1289	
楊國華	廣東	200	大學	教授	廣州	1290	
彭國華	廣東	203	大學	教授	廣州	1291	
呂國華	廣東	206	大學	教授	廣州	1292	
施國華	廣東	209	大學	教授	廣州	1293	
洪國華	廣東	212	大學	教授	廣州	1294	
郭國華	廣東	215	大學	教授	廣州	1295	
許國華	廣東	218	大學	教授	廣州	1296	
何國華	廣東	221	大學	教授	廣州	1297	
林國華	廣東	224	大學	教授	廣州	1298	
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宋國華	廣東	230	大學	教授	廣州	1300	
李國華	廣東	233	大學	教授	廣州	1301	
王國華	廣東	236	大學	教授	廣州	1302	
趙國華	廣東	239	大學	教授	廣州	1303	
周國華	廣東	242	大學	教授	廣州	1304	
吳國華	廣東	245	大學	教授	廣州	1305	
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陳國華	廣東	257	大學	教授	廣州	1309	
黃國華	廣東	260	大學	教授	廣州	1310	
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梁國華	廣東	461	大學	教授	廣州	1377	
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施國華	廣東	473	大學	教授	廣州	1381	
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郭國華	廣東	479	大學	教授	廣州	1383	
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何國華	廣東	485	大學	教授	廣州	1385	
林國華	廣東	488	大學	教授	廣州	1386	
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宋國華	廣東	494	大學	教授	廣州	1388	
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趙國華	廣東	503	大學	教授	廣州	1391	
周國華	廣東	506	大學	教授	廣州	1392	
吳國華	廣東	509	大學	教授	廣州	1393	
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梁國華	廣東	527	大學	教授	廣州	1399	
楊國華	廣東	530	大學	教授	廣州	1400	
彭國華	廣東	533	大學	教授	廣州	1401	
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何國華	廣東	551	大學	教授	廣州	1407	
林國華	廣東	554	大學	教授	廣州	1408	
羅國華	廣東	557	大學	教授	廣州	1409	
宋國華	廣東	560	大學	教授	廣州	1410	
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王國華	廣東	566	大學	教授	廣州	1412	
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周國華	廣東	572	大學	教授	廣州	1414	
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黃國華	廣東	590	大學	教授	廣州	1420	
梁國華	廣東	593	大學	教授	廣州	1421	
楊國華	廣東	596	大學	教授	廣州	1422	
彭國華	廣東	599	大學	教授	廣州	1423	
呂國華	廣東	602	大學	教授	廣州	1424	
施國華	廣東	605	大學	教授	廣州	1425	
洪國華	廣東	608	大學	教授	廣州	1426	
郭國華	廣東	611	大學	教授	廣州	1427	
許國華	廣東	614	大學	教授	廣州	1428	
何國華	廣東	617	大學	教授	廣州	1429	
林國華	廣東	620	大學	教授	廣州	1430	
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宋國華	廣東	626	大學	教授	廣州	1432	
李國華	廣東	629	大學	教授	廣州	1433	
王國華	廣東	632	大學	教授	廣州	1434	
趙國華	廣東	635	大學	教授	廣州	1435	
周國華	廣東	638	大學	教授	廣州	1436	
吳國華	廣東	641	大學	教授	廣州	1437	
孫國華	廣東	644	大學	教授	廣州	1438	
鄭國華	廣東	647	大學	教授	廣州	1439	
馮國華	廣東	650	大學	教授	廣州	1440	
陳國華	廣東	653	大學	教授	廣州	1441	
黃國華	廣東	656	大學	教授	廣州	1442	
梁國華	廣東	659	大學	教授	廣州	1443	
楊國華	廣東	662	大學	教授	廣州	1444	
彭國華	廣東	665	大學	教授	廣州	1445	
呂國華	廣東	668	大學	教授	廣州	1446	
施國華	廣東	671	大學	教授	廣州	1447	
洪國華	廣東	674	大學	教授	廣州	1448	
郭國華	廣東	677	大學	教授	廣州	1449	
許國華	廣東	680	大學				

[illegible]

TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., in relation to the above subject, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. [Signature]

[illegible]

一、本會定於陽曆九月一日（即陰曆八月十一日）在
 本會禮堂舉行籌備會，屆時請各董事、職員、及
 各分會代表，準時出席，共商一切。此致各分會
 代表。

中華民國二十二年八月九日

籌備會主席 陳延炯 啟

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Uncertainty Fuels Bearish Mood

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatcher

FRANKFURT—After peering nervously at conflicting messages about interest rates, pushing the plug on a government bond auction, Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, declined to change leading interest rates. Thursday, in a subtle shift to a more cautious monetary policy.

Germany's discount rate could stay at 4.5 percent and its Lombard rate at 5 percent through the summer, analysts at major investment houses said. By then, Europe's largest central bank might be so transfixed by the inflationary potential of rampant money supply growth that it will stop cutting rates altogether, some added.

The two rates, which tend to be trend-setters throughout Europe, represent the floor and ceiling for German monetary market rates.

Say no more, some hope, for a cut in the interest-disincentive to borrowing, after Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer said that the bank was not pursuing step-by-step cuts in interest rates for the time being.

The shift in monetary policy caught up with equity markets Wednesday, sending stock averages falling throughout Europe. In Britain, Italy, France, Denmark, Finland and Spain, indexes fell by more than 2 percent, while averages in Germany fell 1 percent in Germany and Belgium.

Stock markets ended mostly lower Thursday, with shares failing to recover from Wednesday's falls.

Meanwhile, analysts across Europe are debating how Wednesday's failed bond auction, the first since September 1990, will influence Europe's bond markets.

With Bundesbank interest rates on hold, say many, it's going to make weeks of subdued inflation and slowing money-supply growth to restore investors' faith in the markets.

"It's going to be a very slow, gradual recovery," said J. Peter Mitchell, an analyst at Deutsche Bank AG in London.

(Bloomberg Reporters)

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Senior

TOKYO — A senior Japanese cabinet official acknowledged Thursday that companies throughout the country had systematically denied job opportunities to women through the four-year-old economic downturn, reinforcing charges by women's groups that progress made toward equal opportunity in the 1980s had been severely eroded.

The official, Ejirō Hata, minister of international trade and industry, called in leaders of one of Japan's biggest business groups and asked them to end a series of practices that had made Japanese women the last to be hired and the first to be laid off.

Many followed a chorus of complaints, particularly from students and educated women who say recruiters have ignored them in Japan's job-placement ritual. A survey of 1,000 companies last month found that 40 percent laid off more than half said they were cutting back on hiring women so they could keep hiring male students, who generally stay with companies longer and almost never seek child-care leaves.

Executives said that, while they would listen to the government's plea, they were not inclined to change their attitudes or to comply with the country's eight-year-old Equal Employment Opportunity Law, which has been widely disregarded.

A spokesman for the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations, who declined to speak for attribution, said that the fault lay with women who were not willing to "seek jobs in smaller and medium-sized companies" in hard economic times.

Many questioned Mr. Hata's motives, noting that within a few months the country may be forced into elections in which the voices of young women could be critical. Mr. Hata, who is not related to Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata, may also have been seeking to embarrass the employers' group, which has opposed many of the government's new tax proposals.

While reliable statistics are difficult to come by, Japanese newspaper headlines and other anecdotal evidence make it clear that women have borne a disproportionate amount of the nation's economic pain.

Just last week, Nippon Life Insurance Co. announced it would not hire any women for clerical positions next year. Usually, it employs 600 to 700 annually. No men serve in such posts. It also said it would reduce the number of women it hires for career positions by 15 percent.

Two other major insurers, Meiji and Asahi, immediately made similar announcements, as did the country's major publishing house, Shueisha Co. Mitsubishi hires only a handful of women each year for career jobs but takes on several hundred men.

Japan Air Lines and All Nippon Airlines, the two largest air carriers, said recently they would not hire stewardesses next spring.

JAL denies that the cutback is aimed at women, but it has not announced a hiring freeze of similar dimensions for posts traditionally filled by men.

In a case that has attracted considerable attention, a group of women employees at three companies affiliated with the Sumitomo group filed complaints to force the company and the union to release information about salaries paid to male and female employees. They said a woman with 23 years' experience makes an average of one-half the pay of a similarly experienced man and that women over 40 rarely rise up the corporate ladder as high as men three years out of college.

Some Japanese women's groups argue that the recent string of corporate announcements demonstrates that the strides made by women in the late 1980s and early '90s — epitomized by the early career of Masako Owada, the Harvard-educated

A survey of 1,000 companies found that more than half said they were cutting back hiring women so they could keep hiring male students.

diplomat who married into the royal family last year—had far less to do with a change in national values than with a labor shortage. Now, as companies cut back, the record suggests that women are the last to get a foot in the door and the first to be escorted to the exits.

A young woman at Gakushuin University, one of Japan's top colleges, said that while men in her class were deluged with recruiting literature from the country's top companies, "the women all had to call to get any information." When she showed up for interviews at several companies, she was told to forget about applying for career positions and to settle for a clerical job, even though her grades were far higher than many of the males who landed positions.

She said other companies were largely interested in whether she would be ready to marry a single man working in the company. Such questions are hardly unusual in Japanese recruiting. Even today, many companies review the qualifications of potential "office ladies" largely to determine whether they would be suitable spouses, helping the male employees to focus on their careers.

This year, the Labor Ministry reported that only 75 percent of women graduating from college said they had found work, compared with 92 percent of men. The statistics paint a rosier picture than reality suggests: Many of those women sent for jobs far below their capabilities.

The problems reached such proportions this year that the government set up a committee to examine the problem. It concluded in an interim report that "cases that do not fit the spirit of equal employment opportunity" were rampant, especially involving denials of promotions to married women.

By Alan Friedman
International Health Tribune

PARLIAMENT *Terraviva Tribune*

IRI. Romano Prodi, chairman of the Istituto Nazionale di Assicurazione Industriale, the leading Italian state holding group that controls hundreds of companies ranging from steel to Alitalia, the state airline, will resign in the next two weeks, according to senior government officials in Rome.

Mr. Prodi, 54, has been a driving force in Italy's privatization program, and he is viewed in international financial circles as well suited to run the sprawling state-owned group.

On Thursday, two senior government officials insisted that Mr. Prodi's departure would not hinder the government's plans to speed its privatization program.

The officials said Mr. Prodi discussed his plans to leave IRI during a meeting Wednesday evening with Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi.

The two men are understood to have agreed to delay the announcement of Mr. Prodi's resignation, which would come as early as next week.

Mr. Berlusconi and Lamberto Dini, the treasury minister, are believed to have been in favor of Mr. Prodi's continuing at IRI.

In a recent interview, Mr. Dini singled out IRI as a key privatization target, saying the government would "get out entirely." Among IRI holdings that Mr. Dini said would be privatized were Ilva, the steel subsidiary; Stet, the telecommunications company; Finmeccanica, the heavy machinery and aerospace group that controls Agusta helicopters, as well as arms makers and railway equipment companies.

Mr. Prodi was named IRI chairman last year by Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, then prime minister, having served previously in the post in 1982-89.

But his tenure is opposed by the neofascist National Alliance Party, a member of Mr. Berlusconi's governing coalition. In addition, the IRI chief has told friends he feels he has completed the mandate given to him by Mr. Ciampi.

Consistent with the text writing of the former Italian Christian Democracy Party, he respected by senior members of the opposition Progressive Alliance that is headed by Achille Occhetto and would have been considered a possible prime minister if the leftist coalition had won Italy's recent election.

Since the victory of Mr. Berlusconi and his allies, center-left politicians have begun discussing asking Mr. Prodi to serve as the opposition leader.

In recent weeks Mr. Prodi has also been at the center of a public controversy with Mediobanca, the Milan merchant bank, about privatization.

Mr. Prodi wanted to create a "public company" with broad shareholder control, the Anglo-Saxon model during the recent privatizations of Banca Commerciale Italiana and Credito Italiano, two banks formerly owned by IRI. He lambasted Mediobanca after the merchant bank managed to take effective control of the banks anyway by bringing together a small group of institutional investors and packing the boards of the banks.

IRI is owned by the Italian Treasury, and its chairman is chosen by the government. The company's 1993 loss, not yet announced, is estimated to have risen from 4.7 trillion lire (\$3 billion) to as much as 10 trillion lire as a result of special provisions IRI's debts amount to about 75 trillion lire, roughly the same size as its annual revenue.

IRI was founded during the Mussolini era, and during the 1980s Mr. Prodi struggled to streamline the group. But he found himself frequently at odds with the governments led by Prime Ministers Bettino Craxi and Giulio Andreotti, both of whom continued the tradition of appointing political allies to key posts at IRI industrial subsidiaries.

Mr. Prodi resigns from IRI, Mr. Prodi, who is an economist and professor, is expected to return to teaching in Bologna.

Another Side of Derivatives

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Christopher Ramon Castroviejo is a man with trading in his blood, and he doesn't see why Washington bureaucrats should fret so much about derivatives — the complex financial instruments that are his livelihood.

Mr. Castroviejo, 44, is the managing partner of Parallax Partners, a small firm that uses derivatives to bet on the rises and falls in various financial indexes. That is the type of trading that has begun to draw the attention of government regulators and legislators.

Traders such as Mr. Castroviejo often operate on very thin margins — putting up very little money with the chance of making huge profits. But in some cases lately, the losses from such deals have been great, and some government officials wonder if the rules permitting such gambles should be changed.

Mr. Castroviejo, whose grandfather became famous for betting that the stock market was going to fall in 1929 and 1930, does not think so. The tale of one of his derivatives deals in early February, in which he made \$188,432.78, provides an example of what he means, and why he thinks derivatives are a splendid and relatively safe way of keeping the economy going by injecting money into the markets.

Derivatives are investments whose value is derived from something else, such as stocks, bonds or physical commodities. Derivatives can be traded on exchanges, in the form of futures and options contracts, over the counter, in the form of interest-rate swaps or some stock options. It was stock options that netted Mr. Castroviejo a healthy profit in February.

It was quite early the morning of Feb. 2 when he left his cozy East Side Manhattan house and his faithful Norwich terrier, Uptick. When he reached his Park Avenue office, he discovered that one of his favorite market indexes was just where he wanted it.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index had been edging up toward a point where Mr. Castroviejo, who specializes in such things, thought it was about to change direction.

The chart of the FT-SE's movement and other data compiled by Mr. Castroviejo's quantitative analyst, a young Venezuelan mathematics wizard named Luis Sánchez, indicated the index was expected to go back to its starting place. Mr. Castroviejo wanted to bet that it would fall, and Merrill Lynch & Co. was offering him an option that would allow him to see if he was right.

For just \$157,487, Mr. Castroviejo could buy a put option contract valued at \$7.5 million, essentially putting up only 2.1 percent of the total in hopes that the market would turn just enough in the desired direction — at which point he could sell the option and make a profit. The farther the index sank, the more money he would make.

In the FT-SE deal, his instincts proved correct. The index began to descend, and five days later he pulled out a 9.6 percent return on his cash investment. With mounting dismay, he then watched as the FT-SE continued to go down, and down, and down some more.

"If I had just left it alone, I hate to think what I would have made," Mr. Castroviejo said. Still, he said, "I like to sleep at night."

Among derivative traders, "there will always be the occasional bozo who screws himself up," Mr. Castroviejo said, but overall the instruments draw much more money into the markets.

Bad Debts From 1980s Cut Japanese Bank Profits

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's 11 largest commercial banks said Thursday that their current profits declined 42 percent in the year ended March 31 as they continued writing off bad debts from the late 1980s.

The decline, to 563.1 billion yen (\$5 billion) from 964.2 billion yen, reflected the cost of trying to write down a mountain of bad debt, which the Bank of Japan now says is a major obstacle to economic recovery.

March 31, up 6 percent from a year earlier. The figures were disclosed by bank officials in news conferences at the Bank of Japan's press club. Unable to quickly clear their books of nonperforming loans, bankers remain unable to do much to help the economy out of recession.

But they said their efforts to write off snowballing bad debts were beginning to show results and that bad debt will continue to decline slowly this year.

to travel before reaching it, said financial industry analysts in Tokyo. Furthermore, some may emerge in better shape than others they said.

The Japanese bankers said it would take two more years of write-offs, at the risk of further profit declines, before they finished sorting the bad apples from the good.

with an increasingly international perspective, the bank is supported by domestic lending, particularly to small and medium-sized companies.

Sanwa's group profit declined 52 percent, to 45 billion yen from 93.19 billion yen, putting earnings per share at 15.75 yen. Its revenue fell 6 percent, to 2.73 trillion yen.

But Sanwa and Sanwa are carrying the bulk of costs in a consortium of banks bailing out Japan's largest housing finance company, Nippon Housing Loan Co. whose nonperforming loans reportedly exceed 800 billion yen.

(Bloomberg AP)

Hong Kong Land Sale Meets With Lower Bids

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

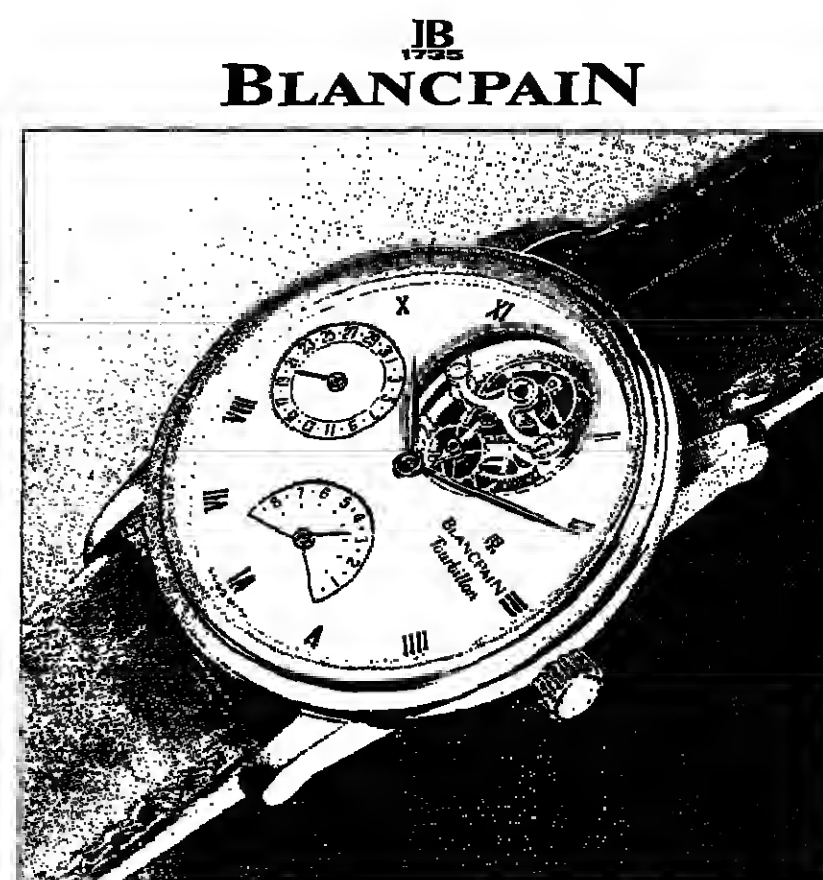
HONG KONG — Two parcels of suburban land were auctioned off Thursday for lower-than-expected prices, which analysts said reflected a joint effort by real estate developers to head off legislation aimed at cooling the territory's booming property market.

The price was below market expectations, which ranged from 2.6 billion dollars to 3.7 billion dollars, said F.A. Hay, the Hong Kong government official who auctioned the land.

The mood was remarkably tame, compared with previous auctions where fierce bidding symbolized the spiraling prices that have made some parts of Hong Kong as expensive as Tokyo.



CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

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MARKET DIARY

Blue-Chip Average Is Little Changed

NEW YORK — U.S. stock prices ended mixed Thursday as a rise in Philip Morris was offset by gains in Boeing and General Electric.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished down 1.34 points at 753.46, while gains in Boeing and General Electric were offset by losses in a 4-to-3 ratio in the New York Stock Exchange.

Philip Morris was the most actively traded U.S. stock, falling 3 1/2% after the company decided

potency drug that would have competed with an Upjohn product. Johnson & Johnson rose 1/4 to 44%.

Cobra Industries rose 1/4 to 6 after the maker of recreational vehicles said it expected to report higher second-quarter earnings. It also said increasing orders should push sales up by between 10 percent and 15 percent in the current quarter.

In the over-the-counter market, Lotus Development fell 3/4 to 60 after an analyst at Goldman Sachs cut his earnings estimates for the computer software maker.

Acclaim Entertainment, which makes Sega and Nintendo video games, rose 2 1/2 to 17 1/2 on speculation it may be a takeover target.

Allstate, an environmental cleanup company, rose 1/4 to 5 1/4 after being raised to buy from neutral by a Smith Barney Shearson analyst.

The Treasury bond market provided little direction for stock prices. The price of the benchmark 30-year issue slipped 4/32 point to 86 24/32, with the yield edging up to 7.36 percent from 7.34 percent Wednesday.

No major economic data were released Thursday, and some investors had already squared positions for the weekend. (Bloomberg, AP)

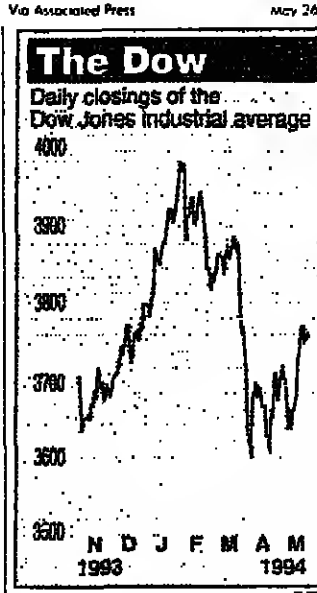
U.S. Stocks

against splitting its food and tobacco sectors and Florida adopted legislation allowing the state to sue tobacco companies for smoking-related Medicaid expenses.

But weakness in Philip Morris as offset by strength in Boeing, which jumped 2 1/2 to 46 1/4 on reports it was close to winning an order for 50 jets from China. Shares of General Electric, a maker of jet engines, also benefited, rising 1/4 to 3 1/2.

Computer Associates International surged 6 1/4 to 43 1/4 in active trading after reporting fourth-quarter earnings that were above analysts' expectations for the computer software company.

Upjohn rallied 3 1/2 to 32 1/2 in active trading on news that Johnson & Johnson had withdrawn from an agreement to make a male im-



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Philip Morris	42.75	42.50	42.50	-0.25
Johnson & Johnson	44.00	43.75	44.00	+0.25
Cobra Industries	6.00	5.75	6.00	+0.25
Lotus Development	60.00	59.75	59.75	-0.25
Acclaim Entertainment	17.50	17.25	17.50	+0.25
Allstate	5.50	5.25	5.50	+0.25
General Electric	3.50	3.25	3.50	+0.25
Boeing	46.50	46.25	46.50	+0.25
Upjohn	32.50	32.25	32.50	+0.25
Computer Associates	43.50	43.25	43.50	+0.25

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3Com	20.00	19.75	20.00	+0.25
Circle K	20.00	19.75	20.00	+0.25
Alcatel	19.00	18.75	19.00	+0.25
Alcatel	19.00	18.75	19.00	+0.25
Alcatel	19.00	18.75	19.00	+0.25
Alcatel	19.00	18.75	19.00	+0.25
Alcatel	19.00	18.75	19.00	+0.25
Alcatel	19.00	18.75	19.00	+0.25
Alcatel	19.00	18.75	19.00	+0.25
Alcatel	19.00	18.75	19.00	+0.25

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Enron	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25
Enron	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25
Enron	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25
Enron	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25
Enron	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25
Enron	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25
Enron	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25
Enron	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25
Enron	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25
Enron	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25

Market Sales

	4 p.m.	cons.
NYSE	254.36	308.33
Amex	23.84	23.87
Nasdaq	268.22	274.18
In millions.		

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	753.46	753.46	753.46	-1.34
Transp	160.00	160.00	160.00	-0.25
Comp	120.00	120.00	120.00	-0.25

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	300.00	299.75	-0.25
Technology	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Healthcare	50.00	49.75	-0.25
Financial	25.00	24.75	-0.25
Consumer	15.00	14.75	-0.25
Energy	10.00	9.75	-0.25
Utilities	5.00	4.75	-0.25
Real Estate	2.50	2.25	-0.25
SP 500	100.00	99.75	-0.25

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	753.46	753.46	-1.34
NYSE	753.46	753.46	-1.34
NYSE	753.46	753.46	-1.34
NYSE	753.46	753.46	-1.34
NYSE	753.46	753.46	-1.34
NYSE	753.46	753.46	-1.34
NYSE	753.46	753.46	-1.34
NYSE	753.46	753.46	-1.34
NYSE	753.46	753.46	-1.34
NYSE	753.46	753.46	-1.34

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
NASDAQ	20.00	19.75	-0.25
NASDAQ	20.00	19.75	-0.25
NASDAQ	20.00	19.75	-0.25
NASDAQ	20.00	19.75	-0.25
NASDAQ	20.00	19.75	-0.25
NASDAQ	20.00	19.75	-0.25
NASDAQ	20.00	19.75	-0.25
NASDAQ	20.00	19.75	-0.25
NASDAQ	20.00	19.75	-0.25
NASDAQ	20.00	19.75	-0.25

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	11.00	10.75	-0.25
AMEX	11.00	10.75	-0.25
AMEX	11.00	10.75	-0.25
AMEX	11.00	10.75	-0.25
AMEX	11.00	10.75	-0.25
AMEX	11.00	10.75	-0.25
AMEX	11.00	10.75	-0.25
AMEX	11.00	10.75	-0.25
AMEX	11.00	10.75	-0.25
AMEX	11.00	10.75	-0.25

Dow Jones Bond Averages

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Bond	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Bond	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Bond	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Bond	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Bond	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Bond	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Bond	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Bond	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Bond	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Bond	100.00	99.75	-0.25

NYSE Diary

High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	753.46	753.46	-1.34
NYSE	753.46	753.46	-1.34
NYSE	753.46	753.46	-1.34
NYSE	753.46	753.46	-1.34
NYSE	753.46	753.46	-1.34
NYSE	753.46	753.46	-1.34
NYSE	753.46	753.46	-1.34
NYSE	753.46	753.46	-1.34
NYSE	753.46	753.46	-1.34
NYSE	753.46	753.46	-1.34

AMEX Diary

High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	11.00	10.75	-0.25
AMEX	11.00	10.75	-0.25
AMEX	11.00	10.75	-0.25
AMEX	11.00	10.75	-0.25
AMEX	11.00	10.75	-0.25
AMEX	11.00	10.75	-0.25
AMEX	11.00	10.75	-0.25
AMEX	11.00	10.75	-0.25
AMEX	11.00	10.75	-0.25
AMEX	11.00	10.75	-0.25

NASDAQ Diary

High	Low	Close	Chg.
NASDAQ	20.00	19.75	-0.25
NASDAQ	20.00	19.75	-0.25
NASDAQ	20.00	19.75	-0.25
NASDAQ	20.00	19.75	-0.25
NASDAQ	20.00	19.75	-0.25
NASDAQ	20.00	19.75	-0.25
NASDAQ	20.00	19.75	-0.25
NASDAQ	20.00	19.75	-0.25
NASDAQ	20.00	19.75	-0.25
NASDAQ	20.00	19.75	-0.25

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Crude oil	22.00	21.75
Crude oil	22.00	21.75
Crude oil	22.00	21.75
Crude oil	22.00	21.75
Crude oil	22.00	21.75
Crude oil	22.00	21.75
Crude oil	22.00	21.75
Crude oil	22.00	21.75
Crude oil	22.00	21.75
Crude oil	22.00	21.75

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	753.46	753.46	753.46	-1.34
Transp	160.00	160.00	160.00	-0.25
Comp	120.00	120.00	120.00	-0.25

Metals

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aluminum	1.00	0.99	-0.01
Aluminum	1.00	0.99	-0.01
Aluminum	1.00	0.99	-0.01
Aluminum	1.00	0.99	-0.01
Aluminum	1.00	0.99	-0.01
Aluminum	1.00	0.99	-0.01
Aluminum	1.00	0.99	-0.01
Aluminum	1.00	0.99	-0.01
Aluminum	1.00	0.99	-0.01
Aluminum	1.00	0.99	-0.01

Financial

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Financial	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Financial	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Financial	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Financial	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Financial	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Financial	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Financial	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Financial	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Financial	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Financial	100.00	99.75	-0.25

Stock Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Stock Indexes	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Stock Indexes	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Stock Indexes	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Stock Indexes	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Stock Indexes	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Stock Indexes	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Stock Indexes	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Stock Indexes	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Stock Indexes	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Stock Indexes	100.00	99.75	-0.25

Dividends

Company	Per Amt	Pay Rec
Company	1.00	0.99
Company	1.00	0.99
Company	1.00	0.99
Company	1.00	0.99
Company	1.00	0.99
Company	1.00	0.99
Company	1.00	0.99
Company	1.00	0.99
Company	1.00	0.99
Company	1.00	0.99

Special

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Special	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Special	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Special	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Special	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Special	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Special	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Special	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Special	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Special	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Special	100.00	99.75	-0.25

REGULAR

High	Low	Close	Chg.
REGULAR	100.00	99.75	-0.25
REGULAR	100.00	99.75	-0.25
REGULAR	100.00	99.75	-0.25
REGULAR	100.00	99.75	-0.25
REGULAR	100.00	99.75	-0.25
REGULAR	100.00	99.75	-0.25
REGULAR	100.00	99.75	-0.25
REGULAR	100.00	99.75	-0.25
REGULAR	100.00	99.75	-0.25
REGULAR	100.00	99.75	-0.25

Industrials

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Industrials	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Industrials	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Industrials	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Industrials	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Industrials	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Industrials	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Industrials	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Industrials	100.00	99.75	-0.25
Industrials	100.00	99.75	-0.25

GASOLIN (P&B)

Vietnam's Currency Vicissitudes

Exporters and Bankers Debate Devaluing the Dong

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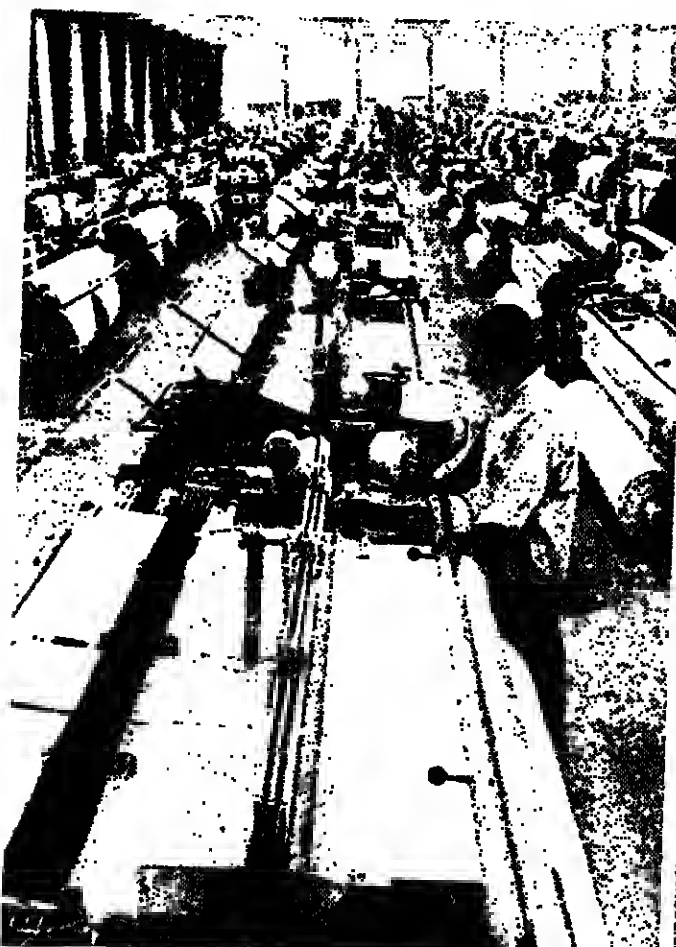


Ancient Egypt: Pride of royalty glimpsed between pillars at Luxor temple.

EGYPT



Islamic Egypt: Looking up into the dome of the Al-Aas Mosque, Cairo.



Industrial Egypt: A modern textile plant in action at Alexandria.

THE WAY FORWARD: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In Cairo, the hotels are still comfortably full, despite there being fewer tourists around. The economy is showing remarkable resilience. Profits are harder to come by, but in general, the private sector is weathering the world recession. Private investment, though still modest at \$500 million a year, is rising. Investment in tourism projects, particularly away from the Nile valley, continues apace, and industry specialists report buoyant demand for construction materials and transport.

In short, the pace of development has not faltered. Indeed, if anything, it has quickened. Confirmation of this comes from Abdel-Shakour Shaalan, Middle East director of the International Monetary Fund, who predicts growth of 4 percent in the fiscal year ending June 1994. This compares with only 2 percent for the previous two years.

Agriculture continues to shine, the capital goods order book is growing and manufactured exports, particularly

textiles, are picking up. Another sign of the corner being turned is the success spending. Inflation is down to 10 percent, and the budget deficit for fiscal 1993-94 should be within the 2.9 percent of GDP ceiling stipulated by the IMF in the structural adjustment program. Further, because the authorities have been more efficient in raising taxes — a simplified personal income tax was introduced in January, and a generalized sales tax will be replaced by VAT at the beginning of next year — they are able to budget for a rise in spending for the coming fiscal year of 25 percent, to 84 billion Egyptian pounds (\$25 billion).

The business community has not fully taken into account these improvements. "There has been a lag in economic awareness of how things have improved," says Sharif Gabr, executive vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt. He adds: "For the first time, the economy is worth investing in. You have the

framework, and if you add in the incentives, you have an attractive package. However, you still too often have a lack of precision and an inordinate amount of red tape."

Even the curtain of red tape is lifting, however. Although it can still take an inordinate amount of time to approve large investment projects, the situation has been transformed for smaller projects. The decision to approve investment projects of less than 5 million Egyptian pounds quickly has been so successful that the ceiling is being raised to 10 million Egyptian pounds. This move is highly significant because the most daunting challenge facing the government is creating 500,000 new jobs a year, and these are most likely to be created by establishments of fewer than six people.

The liberalization of interest rates, tariffs and, more recently, the foreign-exchange system has also helped clear the bureaucratic undergrowth. The new foreign-exchange law before Parliament will abolish all remaining restric-

tions on repatriating export earnings.

There is a growing acceptance that the policy framework is now sound and secure. "At least we are going in the right direction," says Mohamed Ozalp, senior general manager of Misr International Bank. "I believe that when the economy gets going, it will go by itself. There is tremendous potential, provided the spark plugs fire. Structural reform has lagged, but it is starting to come about. It is very important to see the degree to which privatization will go forward and if it will succeed."

The slow progress of the privatization program has been the one negative factor in the government's record. It is vital that it succeed for a number of reasons. The \$16 billion in reserves amassed by the Central Bank is sustained by a 8.75 percent interest rate differential between the Egyptian pound and the dollar. These funds will have to find local investment outlets or the cost of servicing them will become crippling. The stock market needs a steady stream of privatizations to main-

tain the excellent performance it achieved during the past year and give it depth. After rising 63 percent in 1993, the Kidder Peabody Index has jumped a further 60 percent since the beginning of the year. The market is still thin; however, only about 30 stocks are being actively traded.

How the government proceeds with privatization after the final tranche of debt relief has been drawn down in June will be an indicator of the security of the economic reform program. This will remove the last vestiges of leverage over the international community has over the implementation of policy. Providing the government follows through with privatization (and the extra finances available from the state budget for social programs will help stiffen its resolve), the economic landscape should start opening out.

The regional peace Egypt has worked so doggedly for, now within reach with the implementation of limited Palestinian autonomy, should transform the investment climate.

The prospects for industrial investment in Egypt are now brightening. The French automaker Citroën, like Peugeot, General Motors and Suzuki,

is now assembling cars in Egypt. The buildup of tourism capacity reflects investor confidence in this sector, and some, like Tarek Heggy, chairman of Shell Companies in Egypt, believe tourism could be a \$20 billion industry. The Egypt-based Kuwaiti businessman Saad al-Muawwa thinks Egypt is a natural home for Arab investment and predicts it will become a prime destination for Arab capital in the coming decade.

Egypt's energy prospects are also improving, thanks to recent gas discoveries. Estimated reserves of 15-20 trillion cubic feet are enough to last for over 40 years at current consumption rates. Egypt could be exporting gas in 1997.

The glittering prize of sustainable growth would seem to be within reach, but Said al-Naggar, head of New Civic Forum, an independent economic think tank, sounds a note of caution on the need for political reform. "You cannot have sustainable development without democracy and human rights," he argues. "The world around has changed completely from what it was in the '60s and '70s."

Alan Mackie



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100% Polyester
100% Linen
100% Silk
100% Wool

EGYPT

GROWING EXPORTS BRING TEXTILES BACK TO PROSPERITY

King Cotton, on which Egypt's pre-World War II fortunes were built, is making a belated comeback. Textile production — processing, spinning, weaving, knitting and garment manufacture — is growing at 6.5 percent a year and for the first time in decades heads the list of Egypt's export earnings, together with oil.

Textiles provided the backbone of the industrialization drive of the 1920s and 1930s. Today the industry, comprising 31 parastatal and two private-sector mills, is benefiting from the extensive rehabilitation undertaken in the 1980s, courtesy of the World Bank and USAID.

Yet the industry remains a sleeping giant in some ways, finding it hard to kick the socialist habit of producer-led production, sending cheap cloth and badly designed apparel to accumulate in government stores.

The industry's recent export successes tell a different

story. Textile exports to the United States have grown from zero to \$140 million in less than a decade. And last year, the jump in sales of men's shirts was so sharp — nearly six times to \$30 million — that U.S. shirtmakers have called for protective tariffs.

Behind the scenes, the private sector has been steadily consolidating its position. Spinning still remains a public sector preserve, but 30 percent of weaving and 60 percent of knitting is now in private hands, produced mostly from modern plants in the new industrial cities, while 70 percent of garment manufacturing is undertaken by a huge cottage industry of some 3,000 small to medium-sized firms.

The private sector is spearheading plans to penetrate nonconventional markets and raise textile exports, currently worth \$600 million a year (just over 40 percent of production) to \$1 billion by 1997.

Several factors explain the

private sector's success. In the first instance, it has concentrated on finding markets. Second, it has given priority to assembly, in many cases of imported materials, accessories and even cut fabric, if the quality of local production has not been up to scratch. World Trading Co., with about a third of the Egyptian garment market in the United States, is typical in importing nearly all raw materials for assembly in Egypt. A third factor is the sector's adaptability. As the order books grow, private-sector companies have been leasing public-sector plants and in some instances supervising the existing labor force themselves.

Invariably, the critical element in the success of any company — public or private — is management. The three Alexandria-based textile and clothing businesses run by Ahmed Aboul Wafa provide an insight into the industry. El Nasr Wool and Selected Textiles Co. (known as Stia) is a public-sector success story. In 1982, Mr. Aboul Wafa took over Stia, which manufactures worsted yarns and fabrics for menswear and women's wear. Since then, the work force has been trimmed by a third to 6,000, productivity per worker raised by over 30 percent and profit margins increased. This rise in productivity has enabled the

company to pay workers 450 Egyptian pounds (\$133) a month, more than twice the average wage of 160-200 Egyptian pounds a month for garment workers.

Stia has traditionally imported some raw materials not available locally, such as Australian wool and certain synthetic fibers. Roughly 25 percent of production slated for 1994, which will be worth 210-215 million Egyptian pounds, will be 3.6 million ready-made garments — knitwear, underwear and T-shirts. Roughly 30 percent of production, cloth and garments, is exported.

The second company in Mr. Aboul Wafa's stable is a maker of men's trousers, jackets and suits. Vestia Ready-Made Garments Co., a joint venture in which Stia

has a controlling interest and the French company Vestra Union and the Arab Investment Bank hold the remaining equity. Stia provides the fabrics and Vestra the cuts and accessories, all of which are imported. Vestia exports about a third of its production to France (Pierre Cardin is a customer), Germany, Russia, Arab countries and Japan.

Perhaps the most interesting of the companies — and certainly Mr. Aboul Wafa's greatest challenge — is Misr El Amria Spinning and Weaving Co., one of Egypt's two private-sector textile groups. When Banque Misr first thought of building a modern textile complex in the late 1970s, it assumed that it would have access to European and other markets, but that was slow



Spinning in a giant Alexandria plant contributes to textile exports worth \$800 million a year.

to materialize. The result was huge overcapacity. Aboul Wafa began by leasing some of this spare capacity to U.S., Italian and South-east Asian companies.

Now that OECD markets are beginning to open up, gearing up to exploit the opportunity is proving difficult. Amria began to feel the competition in 1992, when turnover marked time at 302 million Egyptian pounds and export sales actually fell 22 percent, to 101 million Egyptian pounds. Europe, the biggest export market, accounts for 75 percent of sales, the United States 20 percent and the rest of the world 5 percent.

The dilemma the company faces is that its most secure market, textiles, is also its most protected market. Most cloth sold locally goes

through the Government Subsidy Fund. A regular 50 million Egyptian pound order for fabrics from some of Europe's premier hotels takes up a large slice of the 7.5 percent of Egypt's European fabric export quota allocated to Amria (although it does export some cloth outside the quota).

Until the Multi-Fiber Arrangement is phased out over the next 10 years, the main area of opportunity will be ready-made garments, the sector where competition is most acute. Amria has been trying to diversify into other markets. The company's export managing director, Laila Fahmy, for example, recently visited the Far East, a market considered to have potential. But Amria is barely competitive with Thailand, al-

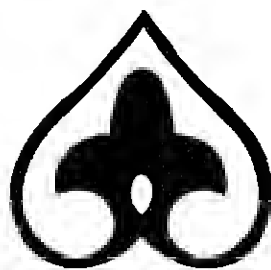
though labor rates there are eight to nine times higher. "The quality and the price have to be right, and efficient operating systems have to be in place," says Mrs. Fahmy. "There is still too much labor and too much waste."

Partly because of these disadvantages, Egypt has barely begun to tap the potential of the \$200 billion global textiles and garment trade. "Egyptian textile companies need the protection of quotas to ease them into the world market," claims one industry expert. "They also need to concentrate on quality control and more aggressive marketing," he adds. Observers state that these are precisely the skills the private sector is introducing into the equation.

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NEW SERVICES OPEN WAY TO PROFITABILITY FOR BANKS

The banking and financial services industry in Egypt is undergoing a cultural as well as a technological revolution as the state banks prepare to divest themselves of part of their joint venture shareholdings, capital markets get into their stride and automation begins to transform the very nature of retail banking.

At the same time, the industry is experiencing a shakeout as it enters the stage in the financial cycle after inflation is tamed, when interest rates fall — T-bill rates have come down from 21 percent in late 1991 to around 13 percent — and the deposits so assiduously collected become expensive to service.

The slowdown is reflected

in the way the Big Four state banks, National Bank of Egypt, Banque du Caire and Bank of Alexandria, consolidated their operations in 1992-93. The biggest, NBE, actually shrank its balance sheet marginally to 43.8 billion Egyptian pounds (\$13 billion), although lending rose 20 percent, to 13 billion Egyptian pounds. Banque Misr raised its balance sheet 16 percent to 39.4 billion Egyptian pounds, and its loan portfolio rose 18 percent, to 11.0 billion Egyptian pounds.

The smallest of the Big Four, Bank of Alexandria, put in a robust performance, increasing its balance sheet by 16 percent to 14.3 billion Egyptian pounds, and its loan portfolio 17 percent, to 5.8 billion. Bank of Alexandria was the most profitable on an asset utilization basis, but NBE produced the best profit improvement: an 8 percent rise, to 70 million Egyptian pounds.

Competition has intensified. "Fees and commissions have been deregulated and

margins have come down significantly, to the benefit of the customer," says Mohamed Ozalp, senior general manager of Misr International Bank (MIBank). Because lower interest rates are making deposit-taking a far less attractive proposition and the number of borrowing opportunities is still limited, banks are now trying to develop new services to offset traditional revenues.

"Historically, they relied on lending. Now lending is less attractive, and they are looking at expanding their letter of credit, cash management, consulting and credit card businesses," says Mr. Ozalp.

The credit and hire purchase schemes of big stores are also being promoted by several banks in a bid to boost lending and stimulate consumer spending. The Bankers' Association of Egypt is backing a study on mortgage schemes. Housing loans have been virtually nonexistent because of the unreasonable collateral traditionally required.

At the same time, automation and the spread of credit cards are beginning to change the face of banking — at least in Cairo, where automated teller machines are appearing. NBE had such demand for its new international Visa card that it sold the 6,000 subscriptions anticipated for the first year within three months. The demand for automated services is insatiable.

For the time being, the focus is internal, but the Central Bank is studying the establishment of an automated national clearing system. Egypt finally became a member of SWIFT, the international payments system, in April and should be on-line this September.

The 30 or so joint-venture and investment banks and 22 foreign branches operating in Egypt have concentrated on developing services to attract and retain high-net-worth clientele. Some of the weaker ones have had to consolidate, reduce their liabilities and improve their loan portfolios to

meet new capital adequacy and credit ratio requirements brought in to conform with the Basel agreement.

A development likely to have a significant impact on their business and on the provision of financial services generally is the decision to allow foreign branches with a capital base of \$15 million or more to deal in Egyptian pounds. Citibank, American Express, Credit Lyonnais and Arab Bank have already obtained licenses; Banque Paribas, Credit Suisse and Bank of America are believed to have applications pending.

Banks are assisting the development of capital markets in a number of ways. Banque Paribas has guaranteed a 30 million Egyptian pound bond issue — the first to be launched in Egypt for 40 years — for Hoechst Orient.

Egyptian banks are moving into the mutual fund business — NBE is launching a 100 million Egyptian pound open-end mutual fund, while Banque Misr has

plans for a 200 million Egyptian pound fund.

Such is the pressure to develop off-balance-sheet profit that the provision of investment services is proving popular. Commercial International Bank (Egypt-CIB) has established a full-fledged merchant banking division to advise on fund and portfolio investment and asset liability management. Banks are also cashing in on the stock-market boom by offering margin finance. NBE is opening a commodity trading agency and forging links with insurance companies to sell life insurance, and its affiliate CIB is establishing a joint-venture insurance company.

Under the privatization scheme, the Big Four will reduce their holdings in some 12 joint-venture banks to minority stakes by the end of 1995. NBE has already successfully divested a tranche of shares in CIB and plans to float a second tranche during 1995, which will leave it with a 35 percent stake in CIB.

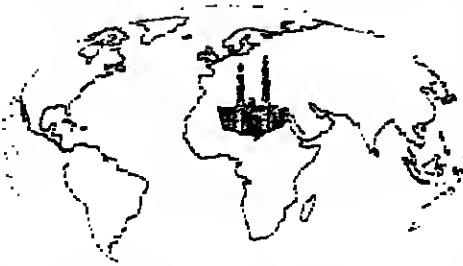
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Data and Indications of Banque Du Caire Consolidated Balance Sheet on 30 / 6 / 93

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- Total of Loans, Advances and Investments reached L.E. 10.3 Billion.
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ADVERTISING SECTION

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EGYPT

PREPARING FOR AN INVESTMENT BOOM

From the top of the World Trade Center, Cairo looks ordered and manageable. Magda el Monastery-Dabbous, in her office suite on the 19th floor, must hope that it remains that way, for she has just launched MegaVest International, Egypt's first full-fledged international brokerage firm.

Ms. Monastery, an Egyptian who trained and has spent her working life in the United States, has long dreamed of returning to Egypt to build a business for her grandchild. In 1992, the passing of the law on capital markets provided the right opportunity.

Resolved to be in on the ground floor of the development of the new Cairo Stock Exchange, she decided that if she came back from the United States she would create something other than just another brokerage. "Anyone

can be a broker," she says, "but to provide the economics, finance, psychology and the technology for predicting what is going to happen, to see and understand the effects on the price of stocks, is a different matter."

She came with only one portfolio executive on her

Real-estate prices remain high

staff, and since opening in December has been recruiting young Egyptians with MBAs in finance and accounting. She currently has a staff of 22, all but two of them working on the international market.

For the time being, she is concentrating on getting plugged into international networks. On the rooftop, a satellite dish links the Arab-American Group for International Investments

(MegaVest's full name) to all the major financial centers of the world and provides the only S&P Comstock service in Egypt. Through association with Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., the firm has access to financial markets in the United States and Canada. Similar associations are planned with Mees Pierson Investment Finance in London and a Japanese house in Tokyo. MegaVest plans to open branches in Arab countries and eventually in New York.

Coming at the investment scene from a very different angle is the Kuwaiti group Abdulaziz Ali Mutawa (AAA). While Ms. Monastery is an expatriate Egyptian re-establishing her roots, the Mutawas are a Kuwaiti family with extensive interests in the Arab world, Europe and North America and a business in Egypt dating back to 1953.

In the traditional Kuwaiti manner, AAA has built its industrial investments on trade and property investment and management, particularly of industrial sites, as a large part of effective financial management is often utilization of the underlying property asset. Indeed, Saad al-Mutawa, a son of the founder and manager of the Egyptian company, attributes a major cause of company failure to bad financial structuring. Despite having 75 percent of its assets in real estate, the company carries no debt.

AAA has a number of industrial investments: a 10 percent stake in Schindler, the elevator manufacturers, a bathrub manufacturing plant and a 90 percent stake in a fiberglass plant that has successfully diversified out of plastics. Among its principal agencies are Volvo and MAN.

The main thrust of the company's energies remains



Real estate development remains one of the main outlets for investment in Cairo.

in real-estate development. It has a string of companies developing tourist and residential complexes. A tourist village at Ain Sukhna, south of Suez, is under development, and an imaginative residential real-estate project is being launched near the Pyramids. The group is also working with the Real Estate Bank to develop a middle-income housing complex on a planned ring road near the Pyramids. "We are

comfortable here as investors," says Mr. Mutawa. He believes footloose Arab capital currently in Europe and the United States could find a permanent home in Egypt over the next decade. Viable investments are essential to attract it. Real estate is a favored investment. But everyone also agrees on the prime importance of a healthy stock market to channel the inflow of Arab funds. A.M.

PRIVATIZATION: NEW PLAN BEGINS TO PAY DIVIDENDS

A little more than one year after it was launched, the privatization program in Egypt is taking shape and gathering momentum. As the government's commitment to the process becomes increasingly evident, results are being achieved and precedents are being set.

More progress can be expected as formulas are developed to overcome delays and the government's efforts to win support for this policy start to pay off.

Shortly after he was appointed minister of the public enterprise sector in December 1993, Atef Ebeid said in reply to questions in the Upper House of Parliament, "We have found it unreasonable that our investments be idle or producing modest returns, while we sustain costly debts in order to maintain these investments. Then we complain about the high level of indebtedness to the banks and the increase in the annual burdens imposed by these debts."

He emphatically defended the government's stance on the role of foreign experts, saying, "We have learned from them without shame or false pride and gained enough experience to prevent us from making mistakes."

To allay other fears, he emphasized the government's determination to broaden the base of ownership in the public sector and welcome foreign investment in ventures requiring know-how and technology, and its intent to prevent labor's interests being affected.

Soon after he was put in charge of implementing the government's program to divest all or part of its share in small and medium-sized companies and restructure the public sector, Mr. Ebeid held extensive meetings with the executives in charge of 17 holding companies that own 314 public enterprises and have shares in 262 joint ventures with the private sector. The aim of this exercise was to give a boost to the privatization process by reviewing and as-

sessing the outcome of earlier efforts, developing ways of removing hurdles, setting standards for the public enterprises' performance and developing formulas to

Strong response to revised offer

speed up the implementation of the process and make it more effective.

As a result of the new approach, the Holding Company for Housing, Tourism and Cinema, which had few or no replies to the offers it made last year to sell assets, received a stronger-than-expected response to its latest offers for principal investors to take controlling stakes and direct management in

three of its affiliated companies. A total of 22 firms expressed interest within two weeks after advertising appeared locally and overseas for the privatization of Al-Ahram Beverages Co., the Egyptian Vineyards Co. and Misr Duty Free Shops Co. The list of interested firms includes major foreign corporations such as Sumitomo of Japan and Philip Morris of the United States, in addition to local and foreign institutional and private investors, including groups of Arab investors.

Referring to the early results of the process and pointing out that the deadline for potential investors extends through July, the chairman of the Holding Company for Housing, Tourism and Cinema, Hamed Fahmy, says, "This

time the response is much better, but we realize that there is more effort to be made."

Some of the sale offers for the first batch of 20 companies and assets did not attract buyers, and in other cases potential buyers dropped out before deals were made, but three major sales were concluded successfully and a fourth is in the pipeline.

The first was the sale of El-Nasr Bottling Co., which has 14 plants countrywide, to Coca-Cola International and a group of Arab investors for 325 million Egyptian pounds (\$96 million). The buyers, who reached an agreement last December and signed it last month, also committed themselves to maintaining the labor force for three

years, investing 500 million Egyptian pounds to expand and upgrade the facilities, offering 10 percent of the shares to an employee share-ownership scheme and divesting 30 percent of the company's shares through the capital market.

The two other sales include that of the Egyptian Bottling Co. to the franchise owner Pepsi Cola International and a group of investors for 157 million Egyptian pounds and El-Nasr Boilers Co. to a group led by the Canadian firms Babcock and Wilcox for 55 million Egyptian pounds. Negotiations on the sale of a controlling stake in the Cairo Sheraton hotel to a group of Arab investors are close to being successfully concluded.

Olat El-Tohamy

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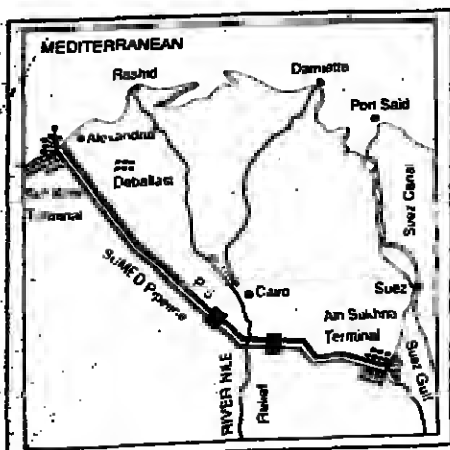
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Reserves	83	85	87	92	95
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A BUSINESSMAN'S ANSWER
TO EGYPT'S PROBLEMS

Tarek Heggy, the chairman of Shell companies in Egypt and a leading businessman and economist, does not mince his words. "Egypt is at a crossroads," he says. But he is not about to cut and run. Appointed at the tender age of 37 to run Shell's operations in Egypt, he could have settled anywhere. His commitment to Egypt is only matched by his enthusiasm for Shell as a paragon of the management style he would like to see introduced in his country.

Mr. Heggy believes Egypt's potential is gravely underestimated by the West. "Egypt should not be considered as a Third World country," he says. "It started like Japan and should by today be at the same level as South Korea at least."

Mr. Heggy belongs to a group of Egyptians who believe they can make Egypt like Japan in two decades, and he has clear ideas as to how this transformation might be achieved.

Egypt used to have a vibrant middle class, thanks to the foresight of Mohammed Ali, who in 1820 began to send groups of young Egyptians to France for training at five-year intervals. "Mohammed Ali had a great admiration for all things French," says Mr. Heggy. "He wanted Egyptians to look toward France, and Egyptians were happy to follow him. This put Egypt on a different plane from other Arab countries."

By the turn of the century, the sons of these foreign-educated Egyptians were aged 40 to 45 and were laying the foundations of a secular middle class and democracy. This might be described as Egypt's modern golden age.

The British occupation stifled the democratic experiment, however, and with it the middle class. Later, Nasser's Socialist revolution came close to destroying it. The formative experience in Egypt's recent history was the 1967 defeat by Israel, which crushed national morale. The nation has been trying to rebuild it ever since.

"We will get to the core of the problem when Egyptians go back 40 years and analyze how we messed up education, agriculture and construction," says Mr. Heggy. "Mohammed Ali expanded the area under cultivation from 1 to 6 million acres in 40 years. In the same time span, the 6 million was reduced to 5 million acres. We not only eroded 1 million acres, but also built a lot of concrete rubbish without sewage systems, without infrastructure, which you cannot even connect to the electricity supply. To move on, we have to admit these great mistakes and accept that we created a system of mediocrity that did not allow talent to grow."

Mr. Heggy looks back to the 1920s as a model because at that time society successfully differentiated between religion and everyday life. "You can be a good Muslim and go to paradise if you wish, but this has nothing to do with building bridges or roads or making cars," he says. He points out that the political, econo-

mic and criminal doctrines described today as the Islamic set of rules were all established over 100 years after the Hijrah, the start of the Islamic era. In fact, it was left to the individual to know how best to formulate the rules in harmony with Islam, a process the early Islamic philosopher Abu Hanafa described as "trying to extract practical judgement from the theoretical rules."

It is also a mistake to talk of one Islam, Mr. Heggy argues. Egypt's Islam is particular to its unique social and political history, and it is misleading to draw parallels between Islamic radicalism in Egypt and, say, Algeria.

Mr. Heggy believes there is a preliminary stage in reviving the country's fortunes: the establishment of a managerial infrastructure that can set the framework

for development and provide incentives to people. "Young Egyptians lack a role model," he says. "They haven't seen competence. If you demonstrate good value, other people follow."

Opportunities need to be created to allow talented young Egyptians to compete in the international arena. Mr. Heggy himself has paved the way for 26 young Egyptians to win positions in Shell International. He hopes they will stay for a while, then come back and keep coming and going.

He adds: "Between technocrats and government, there needs to be a layer of government with vision, as in Korea and Singapore. It is not good enough to have one or two good ministers, you have to attract back a cadre of management that can begin the process of change. You have to have a root and branch reform of the education system, and you need democracy."

He complains that the planning cycle of the ruling class is very short-term. "When I talk to ministers about the future, their minds go to September this year - and I'm worried about Egypt in 2020," he says. Using the analogy of his own business, he says it is necessary to think in terms of prolonging oil reserves and adding to their lifespan. To do this, companies that have money and technology must be attracted to the country. "When Shell and Mobil move into a country you attract a cadre of second-rank companies," he says.

The investment process needs to be speeded up because the World Bank and the IMF estimate that Egypt needs 650 billion Egyptian pounds (\$192 billion), or 40 percent of GDP, to create jobs up to the year 2000. Egypt cannot do this alone.

"You need industrial plant that creates added value last, to help technology transfer and job creation. These have to be multinationals," he says.

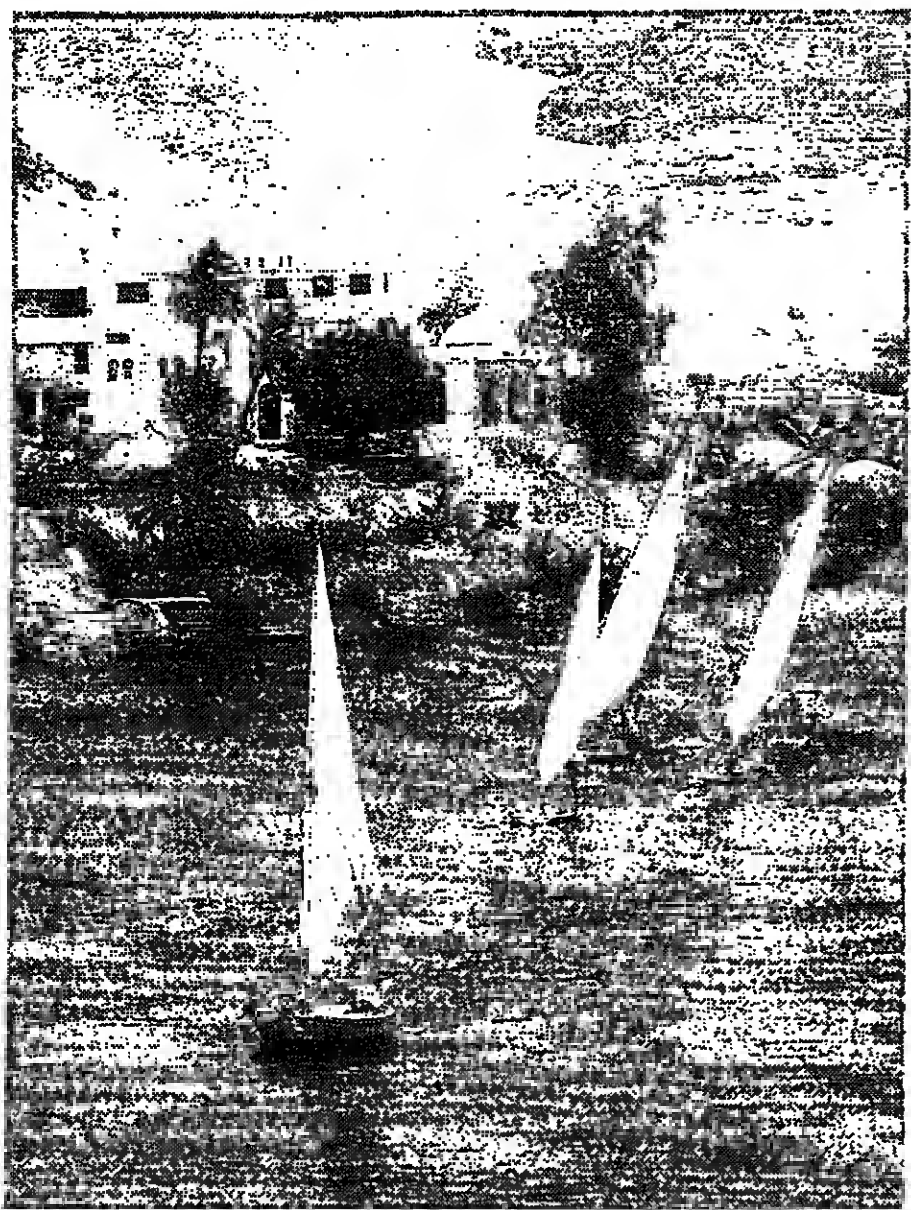
Mr. Heggy believes the business class has to be in charge of the economy before the end of 1995. IMF and World Bank deadlines fall before mid-1995, and he feels that people with vision, strategy and objectivity are needed to help meet them. Planning needs long-term cycles.



ADVERTISING SECTION

EGYPT

TOURISM CLIMBS BACK TO RECORD 1992 LEVELS



Sailing on the Nile at Aswan - one of the abiding attractions for tourists.

Officials and professionals in the tourism sector are relieved and encouraged as signs of a long-awaited recovery are becoming increasingly evident. Because of a halt in the terrorist incidents that hit tourism in the 18 months to the end of February and an ambitious government plan to boost the industry, tourism in Egypt is poised to resume its phenomenal growth and development.

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Mamdouh El-Beltagi, says, "This is the beginning of a trend: tourism picked up in March, and there are indicators that April was better. The situation has improved dramatically."

Pointing to the government's successful crackdown on terrorists and the emergence of a national consensus against intimidation and threats propagated by fundamentalist groups, he asserts that the direct threats to tourists were minimal, as they resulted in four deaths among 4.5 million tourists over an 18-month period.

The tourists have reacted normally, but the media has overreacted and exaggerated

the facts," he says. "The negative and unfair image is behind us now."

Although the violent incidents began in the fall of 1992, that year remains the peak year for tourism in Egypt, with 3.2 million visitors who spent 20 million nights in Egypt, producing an income of \$2.1 billion. In 1992, the numbers fell by 22 percent, the nights by 32 percent and income by a much higher 39 percent, according to the latest report prepared by the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. It says that the reason behind the disproportionate fall in income is the lowering of rates charged by hotels in an effort to attract tourists.

Mr. El-Beltagi says that he has received the support he had requested from the government to launch an intensive and diversified promotional and marketing effort, with the aim of helping tourism recover this year to its 1992 levels. The plan will target six main markets in Germany, Britain, the United States, Italy, France and Japan, and tap new markets such as South Africa and Southeast Asia.

The focus of the efforts is to bridge the gap between supply facilities accommo-

dating on average 4 million tourists annually) and demand (an average occupancy rate of only 42 percent last year). The goal set by the national development plan is for the number of tourists to reach \$4.3 million and the income from tourism \$3.5 million in 1996-97. Mr. El-Beltagi points out that investments in tourism, which has been the leading private- and foreign-investment sector over the last few years, have continued to grow despite the downturn. These investments have peaked at \$1.2 billion in new projects now being implemented.

These include a giant pro-

ject to develop the peninsula of Abu-Soma, 45 kilometers south of Hurghada on the Red Sea, at an investment cost of over \$30 million for the first phase.

Mr. El-Beltagi says that Egypt's potential for development remains largely unexploited and points out that of 1,080 kilometers of Red Sea coastline south of Hurghada, only the areas surrounding the resort cities of Hurghada and Safage have so far been developed. Other areas slated for tourism development include the coastline between Taba and Sharm El-Sheikh in Sinai, El-Fayoun and Siwa oases in the Western Desert, the



Mamdouh El-Beltagi, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

Nile valley area, the Red Sea and part of the Mediterranean coast east of Alexandria.

MAJOR ROLE IN PEACE TALKS BRINGS REWARD

With peace in the Middle East coming nearer, there are those who fret that the government will not move fast enough to see that Egypt gets its fair share of the peace dividend.

"My concern is that the world is changing faster than Egypt," says Shafik Gabr, executive vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt. "Egypt played a major role in the peace process. It needs to take its fair share of the economic dividend of peace."

The chamber has been active in lobbying that Egypt's interests do not be overlooked. It was instrumental in an oversight that would have Egyptian contractors from the materials and bidding for U.S. tracts in Gaza.

It also intervened in the dispute over men's shirt imports and had the tariff raised from 8.4 million to 13.2 million. "What we achieved was a good first step," says Mr. Gabr.

BUSINESS BRIEFS: ENHANCING ASSETS

The flow of crude oil through SUMED pipelines from Ain Sukhna on the Gulf of Suez to Sidi Kerir on the Mediterranean has been increased by the construction of an intermediate boosting station at Dahshour, west of Cairo. This brings the possible flow

up to the pipeline's maximum. Egypt has passed a law permitting the activities of SUMED to be extended from January 2001 for another 27 years.

Arab International Bank is set to move into its new headquarters in the World Trade Center within

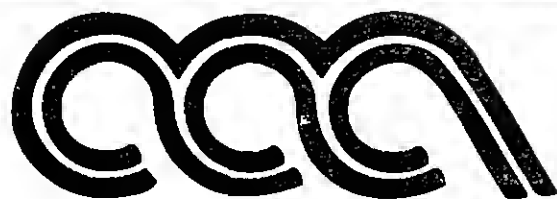
the next three months. AIB will be occupying all but the fifth of the first six floors of the 19-story tower block it owns, using the ground floor for a new branch. The fifth floor will be rented to a group that can make use of the swimming pool, says AIB Chairman Mustafa Khalil.

All 30 shopping outlets have been rented - they attracted more than 100 applications.

To gain foreign exposure, Misr El Amria Spinning and Weaving has been

promoting its "Cai and Make" business, importing materials and accessories where necessary. It recently won an order from Levin Strauss to make jeans and shirts for the U.S. market.

AAA's real estate affiliate, Arab Investment Co., is laying the foundations for a luxury condominium in the shadow of the Pyramids for Real Estates Development. The Ville Blanche compound will be a self-contained community of 40 duplex apartments built around a central recreation area.



Abdulaziz Ali Al-Mutawa

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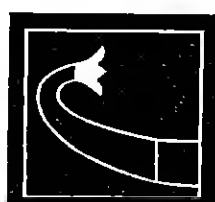
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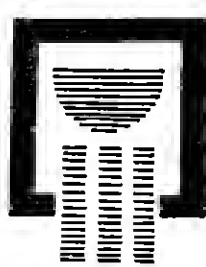
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May 26, 1994

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AS - Australian Dollars; AU - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; CF - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Marks; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin;
 £ - British Pounds; Lf - Luxembourg Francs; p - pesetas; Sfr - Swiss Francs; T - lire; ¥ - yen; \$ - US dollar; A\$ - New Zealand Dollar; Nkr - Norwegian Kroner; R - Italian Lire; L -
 Italian Lira; Lf - Luxembourg Francs; p - pesetas; Sfr - Swiss Francs; T - lire; ¥ - yen; \$ - US dollar; A\$ - New Zealand Dollar; Nkr - Norwegian Kroner; R - Italian Lire; L - Italian Lira;
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PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

SPORTS

Rockets Stop the Jazz in Foul-Filled Game 2, 104-99

By Anthony Cotton

Washington Post Service

HOUSTON — Game 2 of the National Basketball Association's Western Conference finals began as a nasty, snarling cage match in which players shot air balls out of fear of being smacked and threatened to

NBA PLAYOFFS

leave everyone — players and coaches from both teams, the fans at the Summit and perhaps even the NBA commissioner, David Stern, who was seated among them — unhappy.

But by evening's end, the only long faces belonged to the Utah Jazz, who were outpointed by the Houston Rockets, 104-99, on the final scorecard Wednesday. That,

combined with a 100-88 defeat in Monday's series opener, put the Jazz in a 2-0 hole with Games 3 and 4 to be played Friday and Sunday in Salt Lake City.

There were a total of 51 fouls called in the brutish contest, with the ensuing foul trouble necessitating some unexpected heroics. The Rockets got a major lift from reserve guard Mario Elie, who scored 17 points, including eight straight during one fourth-quarter stretch and then hit a 3-pointer with 1:55 to play that gave Houston a 96-93 lead. Utah was unable to overcome.

That was mainly because of Houston's center, Hakeem Olajuwon. Feted before the game by Stern as the league's most valuable player, Olajuwon scored 41 points, including 14 in the final 12 minutes.

The Jazz were led by Karl Malone's 32 points.

As expected, Utah adjusted its Game 1 strategy of double-teaming Olajuwon, sending forwards David Benoit and Malone as the second defender instead of guards John Stockton and Jeff Hornacek. The plan worked initially, with Olajuwon and the Rockets going scoreless in the first 2:30 and the Jazz taking a 6-0 lead.

But Olajuwon powered his way into the lane for a pair of baskets to get Houston on the scoreboard. It wasn't until Hornacek hit a free throw and Stockton a layup to give Utah an 11-4 lead four minutes into the quarter that the Rockets began to loosen up. The spree began with a 3-point basket by guard Kenny Smith, who hit six in Houston's 100-88 Game 1 victory.

Midway in the period, Houston showed why Utah's new strategy was still flawed. Guard Vernon Maxwell passed to Olajuwon, who passed to Smith as the double-team approached. Smith passed to forward Robert Horry, now the open Houston player, cutting to the basket. When Utah rotated its defense toward Horry, the second-year veteran passed to Otis Thorpe for a wide-open dunk.

The play, which epitomized the difference between this Houston team and its recent predecessors, was part of a 15-2 run that gave the Rockets a 19-13 edge with 3:42 remaining in the first quarter. Included in the spree were another pair of 3-pointers, these by Maxwell.

But Utah battled back, not behind Malone or Stockton or Hornacek but backup

guard Jay Humphries. Humphries, who shot just 2-of-6 in Game 1, scored seven points after entering the game late in the first quarter, the Jazz going so far as moving their four other players to one side of the court and letting Humphries play one-on-one on the other.

When forward Tyrone Corbin hit a 3-point shot of his own with a second to play, the Jazz had a 23-21 lead and began the second quarter by outscoring the Rockets 14-9 to take a 36-30 lead with 6:26 left in the half.

Now it was Houston's turn to respond. Thorpe scored on a tip-in and Olajuwon added a pair of free throws and an offensive rebound to tie the game at 36.

The teams battled back and forth for the remainder of the half, with Houston taking a 48-46 lead into the locker room.



Vince Coleman of the Royals sliding safely into second base for a double as the Rangers' Jeff Frye got to him too late with the tag.

The Sore Winners: Dodgers Stop Cubs

The Associated Press
Mike Piazza, Delino DeShields and the Los Angeles Dodgers were hurting, but happy.

The Dodgers stopped the Chicago Cubs' eight-game winning streak Wednesday night with a 7-6

NL ROUNDUP

victory on pinch-hitter Eric Karros's sacrifice fly in the bottom of the ninth inning.

The visiting Cubs had scored the tying run on a pinch-hit double by Kevin Roberson, with two outs in the top of the ninth. Glenallen Hill

raced home from first base, running over Piazza at the plate.

Earlier, DeShields cut the middle finger on his left hand when he slid home head first to score on a wild pitch. He received three stitches.

Karros, in an 0-for-13 slump, and Tim Lincecum, in a 3-for-32 skid, did not start for the Dodgers as manager Tommy Lasorda shuffled his lineup.

But Karros came up in the ninth after Los Angeles loaded the bases with one out on singles by Jose Olierman and pinch-hitter Mitch Webster and a walk. Karros's fly ball off Dan Plesac was deep enough to center field for the winning run.

Giants 5, Padres 2: In San Diego, Barry Bonds hit his 13th home run and San Francisco stopped its season-worst six-game losing streak. San Diego had won three in a row.

Rodriguez 3, Reds 2: Andres Galaraga's 16th home run, in the sixth inning, put Colorado ahead to stay against visiting Cincinnati, which lost its fifth straight game.

Galaraga connected off Jose Rijo, who failed in his third try for his 100th career victory.

Braves 6, Astros 5: Jeff Blauser doubled home the winning run with one out in the bottom of the ninth inning as the Braves beat Houston in Atlanta.

Rafael Belliard singled with one out off Dave Veres. Deion Sanders reached base when shortstop Andruw Jones failed to touch second while trying to turn a double play. Blauser doubled off John Hudec, hitting a drive over left fielder Luis Gonzalez.

Cardinals 10, Phillies 5: Ray Lankford homered, doubled twice and drove in three runs as St. Louis defeated visiting Philadelphia.

Expos 3, Marlins 1: Ken Hill earned his eighth triumph and Darin Fletcher homered and drove in two runs as Montreal won in Florida.

Hill matched Bob Tewksbury for most victories in the NL.

Mets 6, Pirates 3: In Pittsburgh, Bret Saberhagen pitched six strong innings before leaving with muscle spasms in his lower back, and New York sent the Pirates to their 10th loss in 12 games.

Saberhagen gave up five hits and left with the score tied at 1.



Mark Messier, surrounded by teammates, was all smiles after he scored the second of his three goals in the 4-2 victory.

Messier Hat Trick Rescues Rangers

The Associated Press

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Mark Messier guaranteed Game 6 and then delivered, in what may go down as one of the most spectacular clutch performances in National Hockey League history, Messier scored three third-period goals, including the game-winning 7:48 to play Wednesday, and the Rangers stayed alive

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

by rallying from a two-goal deficit to beat the New Jersey Devils, 4-2, and force a seventh game in the Eastern Conference final.

On Tuesday, Messier had boasted, "We know we are going to go in there and win Game 6 and bring it back to the Garden."

Twenty hours later, he made good on his promise. The Rangers would be around for Game 7 on Friday night at New York City's Madison Square Garden. The winner Friday will open the Stanley Cup final series on Tuesday against the Vancouver Canucks.

"He's the best clutch player," said Devils center Bernie Nicholls. "I know Gretzky and Mario get a lot of credit," he said, referring to Wayne Gretzky and Mario Lemieux, "but when the chips are down and there is a big game to be won, there is nobody better."

Messier, who had been on five Stanley Cup champions with Edmonton, refused to characterize the game as one of his best and pointed to goalie Mike Richter as the one who kept New York around after it fell behind 2-0.

"No one man wins the hockey game, or any championship, or anything in a team sport," Messier said.

In making the prediction, Messier said all he was trying to do after Game 5 was restore the team's confidence.

For 38 minutes, it appeared that Game 7 would not be necessary. The Devils opened a 2-0 lead on goals by Scott Niedermayer and Claude Lemieux and thoroughly dominated play with Martin Brodeur stopping several good chances by New York.

But Messier and Alexei Kovalev refused to let New York die. Kovalev got the Rangers going late in the second period with a goal and Messier tied it early in the third.

After Brodeur had stopped several good scoring chances, Messier came through with the teams skating 4-on-4. Brian Leetch hit Kovalev with a cross-ice pass and the Russian's shot bounced off Brodeur to the ice, where Messier banged it into the net with Nicholls draped all over him. Then, with New Jersey on a power play, Messier added an empty-net goal with 1:43 to play.

Boggs, Sudden Slugger, Lifts Yankees

The Associated Press

It's time for somebody to come clean on this juiced ball business. Wade Boggs added some fuel to the "juiced ball" theory that is obsessing baseball purists this season, hitting two home runs Wednesday

AL ROUNDUP

night as the Yankees defeated the Toronto Blue Jays, 5-2, in New York.

Boggs, who did not homer in the Yankees' first 35 games, has hit five home runs in his last five games. He hit a two-run homer in the first inning and a solo shot in the third off Pat Hentgen.

"It's kind of like the thing Paul O'Neill is going through now," Boggs said of his teammate, who had two hits to raise his average to a major league-leading .472. "You don't want to know what you're doing right. You just want to see how long it lasts."

What has made Boggs' sudden power surge even more improbable is that he had just missed three games with sore ribs.

Joe Carter drove in both Toronto runs, giving him a major league-leading 36 RBIs.

White Sox 12, Twins 1: Frank Thomas hit two homers and Alex Fernandez pitched four-hit ball over eight innings as the White Sox stopped Minnesota in Chicago for their fifth straight victory.

Thomas went 4-for-5, drove in five runs to match a career-high, and hit his 16th and 17th homers to help the White Sox win for the eighth time in nine games.

Orioles 6, Brewers 3: Jamie Moyer allowed six hits over eight innings as Baltimore handed the Brewers their 14th straight defeat.

The last AL team to lose 14 straight was the Seattle Mariners in 1992. Milwaukee, which last won on May 10, lost a three-game series at home for the first time since April 1988.

Tigers 9, Angels 7: In Detroit, Mickey Tettleton hit a three-run homer and John Doherty carried a one-hitter into the seventh inning as the Tigers held off the Angels.

Tettleton's homer keyed a four-run first inning, and Chris Gomez added three RBIs with a pair of doubles for the Tigers, who built 7-0 and 9-1 leads.

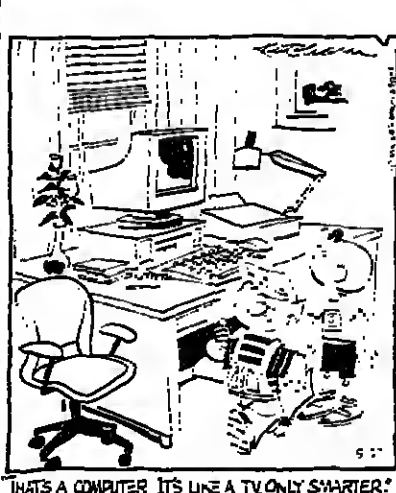
Royals 8, Rangers 3: In Kansas City, Kevin Appier struck out 13 in only 5 1/3 innings — one away from a team record — to pace the Royals.

Appier struck out every Texas starter and fanned Will Clark three times. He struck out the side in the second and fifth innings.

Mariners 1, Athletics 0: Randy Johnson pitched a four-hitter and Dan Wilson drove in the game's lone run for Seattle in Oakland.

In the second inning, A's starter Ron Darling walked Tino Martinez, who advanced to second on a Mike Blowers' single. Felix Fermin tapped a sacrifice bunt before Wilson's hopper to right scored Martinez.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Martin Armstrong and Mike Hughes

Unscramble the words below. Each letter is in a box. The first letter is in a box. The last letter is in a box. The middle letters are in boxes. The words are: NEFTO, ZIPER, MOVULE, TUSHIA.

Answer: "NEFTO" is "ONEFT" (one foot). "ZIPER" is "PIREZ" (pirez). "MOVULE" is "LEVOM" (levom). "TUSHIA" is "HATISH" (hatish).

Now arrange the words below. Each letter is in a box. The first letter is in a box. The last letter is in a box. The middle letters are in boxes. The words are: NEFTO, ZIPER, MOVULE, TUSHIA.

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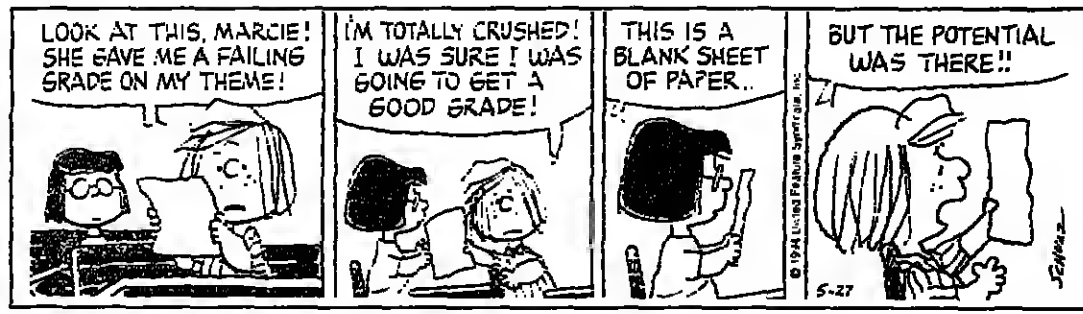
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PEANUTS



GARFIELD



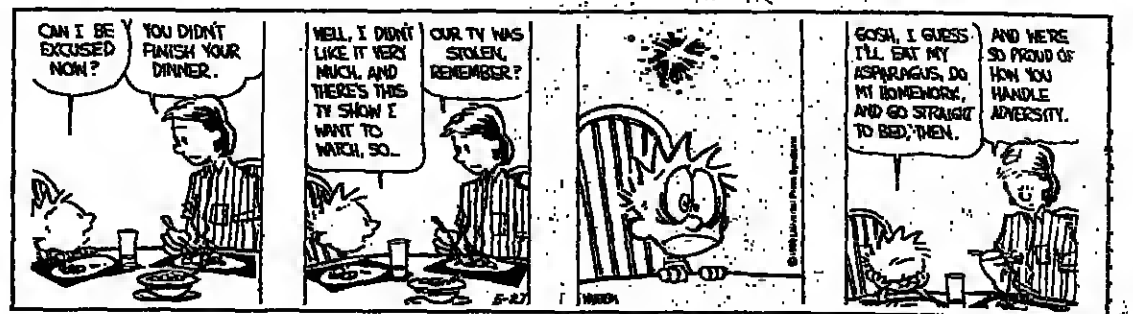
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Life in Theme World

WEAT

Outside, in the windy Parisian darkness, about 40 men and women in elaborate hairdos and with alarming 18th-century faces, mill about on the steps smoking American cigarettes and mumbling about late nights, long waits and the whims of movie producers, especially foreign ones. In the magnificent gardens (designed by nephew of Le Nôtre), a green trellised walkway, fronted with a gigantic seashell hides the streetlights of town. To the courtyard, near



Bulky film equipment is piled in wood-paneled salons next to marble-topped dressers and fragile, oval-backed chairs, then lifted or wheeled perilously through narrow doors. Extras, gofers and the usual movie retinue of tense, angry people lounge in half-dark rooms underneath tapestries and portraits. In the wanted, tiled kitchen below stairs, Scacchi (costume covered by a long white tunic), Ivory, Merchant, music consultant David Bahanovic and a few others, including an actor in

"Jefferson" is something of a departure for this team, which has been highly successful adapting E. M. Forster and, most recently, Kazuo Ishiguro's "The Remains of the Day." In this case, the inspiration came 10 years ago when Ivory read Olivier Bernier's "Pleasure and Privilege" then, intrigued, went on to read a lot more about

Merchant expects controversy, almost gleefully. "Some people will think that Sally Hemings's relationship with Jefferson is really not acceptable."

"This movie is politically incorrect in every way," said Ivory over his tagliatelle.

**INTERNATIONAL
CLASSIFIED**
Appears on Pages 8, 14 & 15

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

North America
Summer weather delays will overcloud the Northeast, including Philadelphia, New York City and Boston, this week. A cold front that may bring rain and sleet to the Northeast next week means weather is likely throughout much of the Midwest, including Chicago. A cold front for the Indy 500. Thunderstorms will be scattered across the Midwest.

Europe
London and Paris will have dry, pleasant weather this weekend into Monday. A soaking rain will wet the streets in London and Paris this weekend. Southeastern Europe will be partly sunny and hot. A cold front will be the center of a hot air mass shifts westward toward the British Isles.

Asia
Heavy rains from a tropical storm will soak parts of southern China and Hainan Island. A cold front will spread northeastern China and Korea. Beijing will have a hot, sunny day. A cold front will remain in the Yellow Sea. Tokyo with a hot, sunny day.

		Today		Tomorrow	
		High	Low	High	Low
Bangkok	24/83	24/77	30/31	24/75	pe
Bombay	27/83	17/23	28/30	15/21	pe
Hong Kong	19/83	26/77	20/80	24/75	pe
Kuala Lumpur	27/83	17/23	28/30	15/21	pe
New Delhi	24/81	27/39	30/31	28/32	pe
Seoul	23/73	26/77	26/77	18/22	pe
Singapore	22/82	27/71	30/30	27/75	pe
Tokyo	23/73	13/56	24/75	14/57	pe
Africa					
Algiers	27/86	19/60	28/34	21/70	pe
Cairo	27/86	19/60	28/34	21/70	pe
Harare	21/71	11/52	22/73	12/53	pe
Lagos	21/71	11/52	22/73	12/53	pe
Nairobi	21/70	11/51	22/73	12/57	pe
Thammasat	31/68	17/22	31/68	20/69	pe
North America					
Atlanta	15/51	5/43	16/57	4/29	pe
Boston	15/57	15/29	16/57	16/38	pe
Chicago	18/54	7/34	19/63	10/50	pe
Denver	20/57	6/46	21/62	11/52	pe
Los Angeles	21/73	12/53	22/68	9/44	pe
Minneapolis	18/54	7/34	19/63	10/50	pe
Honolulu	20/82	21/70	29/34	27/51	pe
San Francisco	20/82	21/70	29/34	27/51	pe
San Jose	22/71	10/61	29/39	13/55	pe
Seattle	20/88	21/73	30/43	24/73	pe
Washington	19/50	4/44	22/71	7/44	pe
San Diego	14/57	5/46	17/62	4/32	pe
San Jose	19/50	4/44	22/71	7/44	pe
Phoenix	37/96	23/73	36/97	20/55	pe
Portland	19/50	4/44	22/71	7/44	pe
Seattle	18/51	7/44	17/62	4/44	pe
San Francisco	19/50	4/44	22/71	7/44	pe
Washington	21/70	11/52	22/73	12/53	pe

ACROSS

- ACROSS**
- 1 Privy
5 U.S. narc
9 Egg depository
13 Clear (out)
14 Sum up
15 "— any wonder?"
17 Thompson of films
18 "You — Beautiful!"
19 The Coasters' record label
20 Wow everyone

- 23 Self-defense
item
24 Mer material
25 "I Fall to Plea"
singer
27 Trash pickup
spot
32 Greenspan a
Paton
33 Super-growth
locales
34 — sequitur
35 Summoned, I
a way
36 Jockey rival
37 Transceiver

- 38 Prefix
or late
39 Does a
job
40 Party y
crash
41 Family
42 Dance
movement
43 Fearful
44 Infant
45 John G
play, w
52 Via Ve
farewell
53 St —
d and

- | | |
|--------------|------|
| with literal | 4 M |
| laundry | 8 F |
| you can't | 7 H |
| assets | 8 F |
| ant | 9 E |
| dry | 10 C |
| terrible | 11 D |
| are | 12 K |
| h "The" | 15 J |
| eto | 21 M |
| | F |
| | 22 C |
| | 25 S |

- saving tribute?
 size
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 bilus Ovidius -
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 eak
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 corous
 of search
 gements
 Kelien and
 ming
 tches

- | | |
|----|------------------------------|
| 40 | Olympic skier
Johann Koss |
| 42 | Filet |
| 43 | Perceives |
| 45 | Debutante |

- | | | |
|----|------------------|-----------|
| 46 | Pest control | of a sort |
| 47 | French flower | |
| 48 | Express | |
| 49 | Per | |
| 50 | Outdoor festival | |

- 51 Fiji's capital
55 Nancy Drew
beau
56 Self-promotion
notice in a
magazine

- W's
ational

Solution to Puzzle of May 26

SLIT TZARA CEO
 POOL ASNER DZW
 ASNEATASAPINIO
 STABS ZAP CROO
 AIMS BEA
 HONDAACCORDIO
 LANDED RAN STL
 LETS SEDATED AS
 ALES FDB SELLE
 HOTCRDSSUNION
 HUR DPLE
 PROOF WHO ASTR
 RUNDFTHEMILLIO
 ABUL VIXEN DWL
 MESS AIPART WEL

FDW

- 1 Uncover, poetically
- 2 Site of a Napoleon victory, 1805
- 3 Pyramid, perhaps

AT&T *Calling Cars*
836-808-6788-1111
ACLU

If you don't have an **AT&T Calling Card** or you'd like more information on **AT&T** global services, just call us using the convenient **Access Numbers** on your right.



AT&T Access Numbers

How to call around the world.

1. Using the chart below, find the country you are calling from.
2. Dial the corresponding AT&T Access Number.
3. An AT&T English-speaking Operator or voice prompt will ask for the phone number you wish to call or connect you to customer service representative.

To receive your free wallet card of A&E's Access Numbers, just dial the access number of the country you're in and ask for Customer Service.

COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
ASIA					
Australia	1-800-881-011	Italy*	172-1031	Brazil	000-
China, PRC***	10871	Liechtenstein*	155-00-11	Chile	00A-
Guam	018-872	Lithuania**	8A156	Colombia	980-11
Hong Kong	800-1111	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Costa Rica*	
India*	000-117	Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	95-800-4288	Ecuador*	
Indonesia*	001-881-10	Malta*	800-890-110	El Salvador*	
Japan*	0039-117	Monaco*	15A-0011	Guatemala*	
Korea	009-11	Netherlands*	06-022-9117	Hungary**	
KOREAAA	11*	Norway	800-190-11	Honduras*	
Malaysia*	800-0011	Poland**	0A010-480-0111	MexicoAAA	95-800-403
New Zealand	000-911	Portugal*	05017-1-288	Nicaragua (Managua)	
Philippines*	105-11	Romania	01-800-4288	Panama	
Saipan*	235-2872	Russia* (Moscow)	155-5042	Peru*	
Singapore	800-0112-11	Slovakia	00-420-00101	Sri Lanka	
Sri Lanka	430-430	Spain	900-99-00-11	Uruguay	
Taiwan*	0080-10288-0	Sweden*	020-795-611	Venezuela**	80-01
Thailand*	0019-991-1111	Switzerland*	155-05-11		
EUROPE					
Armenia*	8A14111	U.K.	0500-99-0011	CARIBBEAN	
Austria**	022-903-011	Ukraine*	8A100-11	Bahamas	1-800-872-
Belgium	0800-100-10	MIDDLE EAST			
Bulgaria	00-1800-0001	Bahrain	800-0001	Bermuda*	1-800-872-
Croatia*	99-36-0011	Cyprus*	080-9000	British V.I.	1-800-872-
Czech Rep	800-040-00101	Israel	277-100-2727	Cayman Islands	1-800-872-
Denmark*	8001-0070	Kuwait	800-288	Grenada*	1-800-872-
Finland*	9800-100-10	Lebanon (Beirut)	425-801	Haiti*	001-800-972
France	15A-0011	Oman	0800-011-77	Jamaica**	0-800-872-
Germany	0150-0001	Saudi Arabia	1-800-10	Neth. Antill	001-800-872-
Greece*	00-800-1511	Turkey*	00-800-12277	St. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-872-
Hungary*	00A-800-011111	U.A.E.*	800-121	AFRICA	
Iceland**	999-001	AMERICAS			
Ireland	1-800-550-000	Argentina*	001-800-300-1111	Egypt* (Cairo)	510-
		Belize	555	Gabon*	00A-
		Bolivia*	0-800-1112	Gambia*	00A-
				Kenya*	080-
				Liberia	080-
				South Africa	797-
					0-800-00

1. AT&T Calling Card may be available in all countries. AT&T WorldCom® Service permits callers to make country calling between more than 75 countries, including those topographical in North America.

2. WorldCom Customer person calling from AT&T WorldCom® calls pay an additional charge based on the country they are calling. The country they are calling is:

a. AT&T WorldCom® Services are available from all of the countries listed below.

b. AT&T Language Line® service offers over-the-phone interpretation in over 100 languages.

c. Phone requires payment of costs for phone and fax-line use.

d. Public phone requires deposit of coin or photo card for more. AT&T 1-800-490-0111

e. May not be available from every phone.

f. Collect calling only.

g. Public phones require local coin payment through the call duration.

h. Not available from public phones.

i. Not available from all areas.

j. A credit record card only.

k. AT&T phone numbers only, push the red button, wait for the call.

l. Not AT&T calling from public phones, use phones made and owned by AT&T.

m. Collect calling only, collect phone numbers, collect phone numbers.

n. Collect calling only, collect phone numbers, collect phone numbers.

o. Collect calling only, collect phone numbers, collect phone numbers.

p. Collect calling only, collect phone numbers, collect phone numbers.

q. Collect calling only, collect phone numbers, collect phone numbers.

r. Collect calling only, collect phone numbers, collect phone numbers.

s. Collect calling only, collect phone numbers, collect phone numbers.

t. Collect calling only, collect phone numbers, collect phone numbers.

u. Collect calling only, collect phone numbers, collect phone numbers.

v. Collect calling only, collect phone numbers, collect phone numbers.

w. Collect calling only, collect phone numbers, collect phone numbers.

x. Collect calling only, collect phone numbers, collect phone numbers.

y. Collect calling only, collect phone numbers, collect phone numbers.

z. Collect calling only, collect phone numbers, collect phone numbers.

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هكذا في الأصل